THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 27. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Belgian Question.

King Leopold's Kingdom.

Its Situation and History.

King William's Speeches.

Address to the Parliament.

The Aggressions of France.

His Return to Berlin.

An Enthusiastic Reception.

The Cry of "On to the Rhine!"

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BELGIUM.

The Petty Kingdom of King Leopold II, and its Part in the Present Complications—A Descriptive and Historical Sketch.

The discovery of the secret treaty by which Belgium was to be sacrificed for Napoleon's aggrandizement has directed the attention of the world to that country. As matters now stand, both the French and Prussians have guaranteed the neutrality of Belgian soil; but the secret treaty has created so much uneasiness, especially in England, that the occupation of the country by the latter power, as a guarantee of its integrity, is seriously mooted and by no means improbable before the struggle between France and Prussia is over. The peace establishment of Belgium is 40,000 men, which has been recently increased to 100,000, and placed on a war footing to await contingencies. There has been considerable activity also in the different fortresses of the kingdom, all of which have been overhauled and placed in readiness for defense against assault from unfriendly powers. As Mr. Disraeli said recently, Europe would regard the "absoption" of Belgium by France as a disaster; and hence the anxiety of the English, not less than of the Belgians themselves, to preserve intact the territory and independence of this small but formidable barrier between the two great powers of the Continent.

Belgium was anciently a part of Gallia Belgica. It is situated between latitude 49 deg. 30 min. and 51 deg. 30 min. north. and longitude 2 deg. 35 min. and 6 deg. 7 min. east. It is bounded on the north by Holland, on the northwest by the North Sea or German Ocean, on the west and south by France, and on the east by the duchy of Luxemburg, Rhenish Prussia, and Dutch Limburg. Its greatest length, from northwest to southeast, is 165 miles, its greatest breadth from north to south is 120 miles, and its area is about 11,400 square miles.

About one-fifth of the whole surface of the kingdom is occupied by wood, but the distribution is by no means equal. Flanders and Antwerp are below the average, while Luxemburg and Namur are densely wooded. These woods are remains of the ancient forests of Ardennes, which are described by Cæsar as stretching far into France from the banks of the Rhine. There are several fine forests in Brabant, among which is that of Soignies, made familiar by the battle of Waterloo. In some provinces little wood is seen except that planted in the form of hedgerows, which form is well known by means of the landscapes of the ancient Flemish masters.

The population of this comparatively smal country is more dense than any in Europe. There are two distinct races, the Flemish, who are Germans, and the Walloons, who are of French ancestry. The former are the most numerous and occupy Flanders and parts of Antwerp, Limburg, and South Brabant. The Walloons occupy Hainault, Liege, Namur, and part of Luxemburg. The language of each race corresponds with its origin. The Flemings speak a dialect of German, and the Walloons a mixture of French, Spanish, and other languages.

The two distinct races, and the changes of masters to which they have been subjected, have been unfavorable to the formation of a national character, but in some leading features there is great uniformity in the population. The position of the country between France, Germany, and England has made it the battle-field of Europe, but yet the inhabitants themselves show but few warlike tendencies, and are unwearied in pursuing the arts of peace. Large hostile armies have again and again met upon its soil to decide the fate of nations, doing terrible damage in every quarter, but no sooner have they withdrawn than the inhabitants have quietly returned to their accustomed avocations, and the labors of the field and workshops have been resumed. The local fortifications, however, are considerable, it having as many as twenty-two fortified places.

The population, in numbers, in the year 1867 was estimated at 4,897,794. According to the official statement of 1868 there were in Belgium 4,928,814 Roman Catholics, 8193 Protestants, 1522 Jews, and 1844 connected with other ecclesiastical denominations. The Roman Catholic clergy received from the State on salaries 3,800,000 francs, the Protestants (German and Anglican) 60,000, and the Rabbis 25,000 francs.

The Government is a constitutional monarchy, based on the broadest principles of rational liberty. The crown is hereditary except in case of a failure of male heirs. The Senate and House of Representatives are both elected by the people.

The country is first mentioned by Cæsar, who describes its inhabitants as peculiarly distinguished for valor. It was under Roman rule until A. D. 400, when it became part of the empire of the Franks under Clovis, and also in the year 800 became part of the empire of Charlemagne. By the marriage of Mary, heiress of Charles the Bold, it passed, in 1477, from the house of Burgundy, to which it then belonged, to Austria, and became part of the realm of Charles V. It was afterwards part of the Spanish monarchy, was again ceded to Austria, was swallowed up in the republic of France, and on the downfall of Napoleon was united with Holland as the Netherlands. By a revolt it obtained its release from this union. They have since enjoyed great prosperity under the government of their own king Leopold I, who was the widower of the Princess Charlotte of England, aunt of Queen Victoria, who but for her death would have been reigning queen in place of the present ruler of Britain. Leopold II succeeded his father, Leopold I, in 1865.

The import and export trade of Belgium between the years of 1860 and 1870 reached an annual average of 3,000,000,000 francs, or about $600,000,000. The commerce in 1867 with the United States was equal to $7,302,000 in imports and $1,776,000 in exports, making a total of $9,078,000.

The Topography and Influence of the Kingdom.

The London *Daily News* of July 19 says:—

The advices received from Belgium, and even more, the advices from Paris concerning Belgium, deserve, and will continue to deserve, the best attention. The French Government has intimated to that of Belgium that it expects it to keep up a force sufficient to protect its neutrality, and to employ it for that purpose without fear or favor. This is a reasonable demand. To-day the kingdom of Belgium may serve to impede the movements of French armies and to protect Prussia. A month hence or later the case may be reversed; and it is only while Belgium is impartially neutral—if the pleonasm may be forgiven—that she can demand that her nationality shall be respected. But as long as she fulfils her difficult duties, it is not for either belligerent to assume that she has become unable to do so, and to act on his suspicions. The *Francais* finds it necessary to protest against the language of the *France* respecting Belgium, because it tends to make England unfriendly; and the *Patrie* comes forward to discredit rumors that "the King of the Belgians and his ministers manifest tendencies inconsistent with perfect neutrality." As our neighbors value their reputation for a disinterested adherence to international engagements, it would be better not to depart from the simple rule of judging every Government by its acts.

BERLIN.

King William's Capital—Its Wonderful Development During the Present Century—The Population at Present.

The last census of the Prussian capital—that of 1867—showed that the city had 702,437 inhabitants. The development of the city commenced in the thirteenth century; before that time it was little more than a fishing village. In the middle of that century the population was at most 8000. At the commencement of the thirty years' war the population was 13,000; at the end of that period, 6000. At the close of the great Elector's reign the number had again increased to 17,000, of which 5000 were French. At the commencement of the eighteenth century Berlin, with its suburbs, had 50,000 inhabitants. When Frederick the Great ascended the Prussian throne Berlin had 5796 houses and 90,000 inhabitants (including 21,309 soldiers). The seven years' war reduced the population from over 100,000 in 1755 to 92,000 in 1758. The war times from 1806 to 1812 reduced the Berlin population from 182,000 in 1804 to 145,941 in 1808. After that period a new life was awakened in Berlin, and the city has since enjoyed an uninterrupted growth. From 1763 to 1823, sixty years, the population doubled. The first hundred thousand of the population had cost at least two and a half centuries; the second, eighty years; the third, only sixteen—the last figure being reached in 1839, the era of railroads. In 1848 the fourth hundred thousand of the population had been added; therefore, in nine years. The second period of doubling the population had been reached in twenty-five years. The third doubling period, from four hundred thousand to eight hundred thousand, has not yet been reached, but this number will probably be recorded before the close of 1870, unless, indeed, the war should prove a check to its prosperity.

In regard to the religion of the inhabitants, the census of 1867 showed 630,271 evangelical Protestants, 49,922 Roman Catholics, 27,665 Jews, 1026 dissenters, and 197 belonging to other religions. A comparison with the figures for 1861 shows that the Catholics and Jews are winning ground at the cost of the Evangelicals. *Unsere Zeit* explains this phenomenon in the increasing tolerance of the times; though undoubtedly the attractions offered by chances of work to the lower classes, and, in regard to the Jew, the business advantages of a large city, have a great deal to do with it. Judaism has a strong foothold in Berlin, and the Jews belong to the wealthiest, healthiest, and best educated classes there. The Berliners are not considered good church-goers. It has been estimated that on an average only twelve thousand persons attend divine worship in the Berlin churches on Sundays.

The entire city budget, which amounts to 5,000,000 thalers, is distributed as follows:—Schools, 1,300,000 thalers; the poor, 900,000 thalers; police, 800,000 thalers; building, 500,000 thalers; interest and city government, 400,000 thalers.

The Enthusiastic Welcome of the King on His Return, After the Declaration of War by France.

An American student writes from Berlin, under date of July 16, a lively account of the excitement in that city when the declaration of war by France was received, and King William made his entrance into the capital on his return from Ems. He says:—

From the Brandenburger Gate, almost directly east to the palace of the King and the University of Berlin, stretches the street "Unter den Linden," one of the very finest streets in Europe, nearly a mile in length, being in fact two streets with a broad mall (fifty feet) in the middle, shaded by lime trees, from which it derives its name. Upon this street are situated the residences of the King and Crown Prince, the University, the Academy of Arts and Sciences, the residences of the Russian and French embassies, and many other important and imposing structures, besides the fashionable shops of the city. The mall is the popular promenade of the idle hours, and the natural resort in case of public excitement. As the evening drew on yesterday vast crowds of people began pouring from all the adjacent streets into this, the focus of all-absorbing interest. Long before 9 o'clock about every inch of standing room within easy sight of the King's residence (I say residence, because he does not live in the great royal palace) was occupied by a human foot, and those who were not fortunate enough to come within this magic distance kept moving as far as a great surging mass of beings could move between the Brandenburger Gate and the palace.

For two or three long hours the vast crowd at the palace waited, discussing the probabilities of war, cracking local jokes and occasionally hooting rather good-naturedly at a passing Frenchman. No martial strains filled the air, and no popular orator relieved the tedious moments. A few "old boys," some of them gray-headed, begged the assembled men to buy the little extra sheets which had just been issued from the press. This vending of the public news in subdued tones was so strange to my ears! and in those same little sheets stood the declaration of war by France!

I am recalled from my wandering thoughts by a distant, low, and indescribable roar, as of the approach of a mighty wind through a forest of noble oaks, the jokes and laughs in my vicinity are hushed, and with earnest faces this vast throng awaits its turn to join in that most inspiring of all public emotions, the greeting of a monarch returning in triumph—his is not yet the triumph of arms, but this soulful demonstration is filled both with thanks to the beloved chief for his noble bearing towards the French bully and with thorough determination to make it in the end a triumph of arms.

To give this last assurance its full weight you must remember that every man in Prussia of proper age is a soldier, and must bear his share in the struggle which he encourages. The wave of cheers approaches as if it were bearing upon its very crest the object of its devotion; it comes very slowly, must have been a mile away when we first heard it. Now the restless crowd in which your correspondent is wedged begins to shout in unison, and now I see the bare and nearly bald head of William, the first King of Prussia, as he rises above the crowd on the inclined approach to the palace. To describe to you the manner in which this vast crowd manifested its emotion is quite beyond my power: the huge mass of human beings seemed merged into one great heart which could only give vent to itself in shouts and cries, not exactly cheers, but a speech which went straight to its mark and performed its office. Now the King with his handsome, honorable face is in full view, an earnest, thoughtful expression rather bordering upon sadness is turned towards his people; no instant of pause ensues in the shouting of this excited mass, and high above all rise the inspiring strains of the national songs:—*Heil dir im Siegerkranz*, and *Ich bin ein Preusse*. I cannot say how long this unequalled enthusiasm kept itself in motion, but the pressing thousands from the lower end of the street began to render it a little dangerous in the vicinity of the palace, and the crowd sought escape through University street, thus thinning itself a little, and giving room to new and endless numbers of people which poured restlessly up from Frederich and Charlotten streets.

Four times the King appeared upon the balcony in front of his residence to speak, and four times returned without uttering a word—the people were bound to do all the talking this time and they did it, either in the shape of cheering or singing. For several hours the crowd in front of the palace remained almost without change in the half hope of something—I could not tell what—but always in good nature and always singing as only a German crowd can sing.

After describing the scene in other localities, the correspondent continues:—

But here comes a crowd from the direction of Wilhelm street, with cries and cheers, and the universal German singing. Who are the two martial forms that move in front wrapped in heavy military cloaks with red linings, and who seem to be the objects of all this devotion? The one nearest us is the Bismarck whose face in wood-cuts and photographs is familiar to every American; the other with the slight stoop is General Moltke, chief of the general staff, and a general of considerable local reputation. These two weighty heroes are on their way to the King to consult him as to the best means of crippling the French eagle, and this noisy but respectful crowd will follow them with their praises until they disappear within the magic doors of the royal mansion.

How the King Looked—The Enthusiasm of the People.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, in describing King William's reception at Berlin, says:—

The King looked majestic as ever, but with a melancholy shade overcasting his features. He had scarcely arrived when tables were put Unter den Linden, and loyal addresses, promising to lay down life and property for the country signed *al fresco*. As a specimen of the spirit that has seized the masses I subjoin a translation of one of these *impromptu* effusions:—

"'May it please your Majesty—French impertinence has insulted our honor, and menaced, without the shadow of a pretext, the peace of Prussia and Germany. In this hour of peril we beg to approach your Majesty, and to express the loyal and enthusiastic sentiments with which we face the impending war. As our fathers stood by the father of your royal Majesty from 1813-1815, so will we all devote our lives and property to the support and security of your throne. In return we have but one prayer to offer. We beseech your Majesty not to sheath the sword till French insolence has been chastised and put down beyond the possibility of recovery, and Germany restored to its ancient grandeur.

"'Our cry is, 'With God for King and Fatherland! Hurrah! At them!

"'We subscribe ourselves faithfully, respectfully, and with every confidence in the future,' etc.'

"The above address was covered with many thousand signatures. There were similar demonstrations at Coblentz, Cassel, Gottingen, and other cities through which the King passed on his way home."

ON TO THE RHINE!

The Prussian Plan of Campaign.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Hammonia, of the Hamburg line, which left Hamburg on July 20, and crossed the ocean without the mishap of encountering a French man-of-war, we have the following mail advices.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:—

"The plan of the campaign is openly spoken of, even by such as really ought to know something of it. But this is always the case here, and can hardly be otherwise where the voluntary co-operation of the whole people is expected. It consists in a simultaneous advance of the whole army, without the reserves, towards the French frontier. The four main railroads leading from the Elbe to the Rhine will then be altogether stopped for private traffic during the days destined to the conveyance of troops. It is supposed that each of these railways can convey twenty thousand soldiers a day. The locomotives and wagons returning next day, twenty thousand again may be conveyed on the same railway the third day, when they will have collected at the stations in the East, or will have been echeloned along the line. Thus the two hundred and forty thousand men of the North German army, now in garrisons east of the Rhine, will be on the banks of that river the fifth day after the commencement of the movement. The reserves will follow as they come in, which, in Prussia, is very quickly. The Landwehr, this time not destined to act on the aggressive, will fill up the garrisons. Thus the advance from the Rhine, which will be crossed at Cologne, Coblentz, and Mayence, by the permanent railway bridges, will be made with thirty thousand men complete, followed by one hundred thousand, who will gradually fall in with their cadres. The advance will be concentric upon Paris, unhesitating and unceasing, until the French are met. Neither an attack from the sea, nor a French diversion in Southern Germany, will be heeded. The strategical part of the war is considered here much easier than it was in the Austrian campaign, when the Austrians and Saxons sought refuge in the natural fortress of Bohemia, which had to be invaded by mountain passes before the great battle and the final march upon Vienna could take place. It is supposed, in fact known, that Austria will remain neutral if Russia does. Russia probably will. If, however, Austria does not, neither will Russia. And then there would be simply two wars, a Franco-German one and a Russo-Austrian one, the latter undoubtedly of slow progress, and thus not interfering with the other. For the Franco-German war would be far more rapidly brought to an end than a Russo-Austrian one."

The Students of Bonn Volunteer En Masse.

On the evening of the 9th of July more than one thousand students, being the entire number in the town belonging to the University here, presented themselves before the authorities, and asked that they might be instantly enrolled in the defense of the country. "Public feeling is serious, but firm. Men, women, and children are devoted to the defense of the Fatherland."

The Germans in London Off for the War.

The alacrity with which the young Prussians employed in London have hurried to the rescue of the fatherland, says the *Daily News* of the 19th, is worthy of notice. Without even waiting for orders from home, many young men holding excellent positions in the city left London on Saturday and yesterday, leaving others to follow as quickly as possible. The *Londoner Deutsche Zeitung*, although anti-Prussian in its tendencies, frankly throws all internal questions overboard, and fervently entreats all Germans to unite for the common cause, in order that the disasters at the commencement of the present century, caused by disunion, should not be repeated. Public meetings are held in prominent localities.

KING WILLIAM'S SPEECHES.

His Address to the North German Parliament—The Will and the Power to Repel the Aggression of France.

The following is the speech in full of King William, on opening the North German Parliament, on the 19th of July:—

"Honored Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation:—When, at your last meeting, I bade you welcome from this place in the name of the allied governments, it was with joy and gratitude that I was able to bear witness to the fact that by the help of God, success had rewarded my sincere efforts to meet the wishes of the people and the requirements of civilization by avoiding any disturbance of the peace of Europe. If, notwithstanding this assurance, the menace and imminence of war have now laid upon the Confederate governments the duty of calling you together for an extraordinary session, you as well as ourselves will be animated with the conviction that the North German Confederation has labored to improve the national forces, not to imperil, but to afford a greater protection to universal peace; and that when we call upon this national army to defend our independence, we only obey the mandates of honor and duty. The candidacy of a German prince for the Spanish throne, both with the bringing forward and the withdrawal of which the Confederate Governments were equally unconcerned, and which only interested the North German Confederation, in so far as the Government of a friendly country appeared to base upon its success the hope of acquiring for a sorely tried people a pledge for a regular and peaceful government, afforded the Emperor of the French a pretext for a *casus belli*, put forward in a manner long since unknown in the annals of diplomatic intercourse, and adhered to after the removal of the very pretext itself, with the disregard for the people's right to the blessings of peace of which the history of a former ruler of France affords so many analogous examples. If Germany in former centuries bore in silence such violations of her rights and of her honor, it was only because in her then divided state she knew not her own strength. To-day, when the links of intellectual and rightful community which began to be knit together at the time of the wars of liberation join slowly the different German races; to-day, that Germany's arrgreement leaves no longer an opening to the enemy, the German nation contains within itself the will and the power to repel the renewed aggression of France. It is not arrogance that puts these words in my mouth. The Confederate governments and myself are acting with full consciousness that victory and defeat are in the hands of Him who decides the fate of battles. With a clear gaze we have measured the responsibility which, before the judgment seat of God and of mankind, must fall upon him who drags two great and peace-loving peoples of the heart of Europe into a devastating war. The German and French people—both equally enjoying and desiring the blessing of a Christian civilization and of an increasing prosperity—all are called to a more wholesome rivalry than the sanguinary conflict of arms. Yet those who hold power in France have, by preconcerted misguidance, found means to work upon the legitimate but excitable national sentiments of our great neighboring people for the furtherance of personal interests and the gratification of passions. The more the Confederate governments are conscious of having done all our honor and dignity permitted to preserve to Europe the blessings of peace—and the more indubitable it shall appear to all minds that the sword has been thrust into our hands—so much the more confidently shall we rely upon the united will of the German governments both of the North and South, and upon your love of country; and so much the more confidently we shall fight for our right against the violence of foreign invaders, inasmuch as we pursue no other object than the durable establishment of peace in Europe. God will be with us, as He was with our forefathers."

Previous to the delivery of the speech, on the arrival of the members of the Federal Council, Dr. Simson called for cheers for the head of the North German Confederation, an appeal which was thrice frantically responded to.

The King read the speech in a firm voice, but displayed at several passages much emotion, and was often interrupted by vociferous cheering, especially when he spoke of the no longer divided Germany—a remark that was understood to allude to the co-operation of Bavaria. The other passages most cheered were the ones referring to the peace-loving German people and the misguidance of the French nation.

At the close of the speech Baron von Friesen, the Saxon Minister, called for cheers for King William, which were repeated over and over again.

King William to the Berlin Town Council—Prussia Not Likely to Get off so Easily in this Campaign.

From the Hamburger Borsen Halle.

On July 18 King William spoke as follows to the Town Councillors of Berlin:—

Gentlemen—I see you here assembled at such an earnest moment with sincere gratification. The address which you have handed me in the name of the citizens of my capital gives full expression to the grand sentiment which moves us all at this moment. The truth contained in it has moved me much. You are right. I am not responsible for the war. You know it is not my fault. A challenge has been addressed to me. I had to war. The answer ignited. I am elated and filled with assurance by the reception which I have received in all cities and provinces through which I have passed, from all parts of Germany, even from Germans beyond the sea, and by the receptions given me at my arrival here last Saturday. Heavy sacrifices will be imposed upon people by this war; let us not conceal to ourselves this fact. We have been spoiled by the rapid success in two wars, secured by the aid of God. This time we will not get off so easily. But I know what I may expect from my armies; what I may expect from those who hasten to our flag. I also know that those will do their duty who feel called upon to heal the wounds and ameliorate the suffering which the war will cause. Once again, what you have told me in the name of my capital has done me good, and I thank you for it with all my heart, and I also thank you again for the reception at my return.

LYNCH LAW IN FLORIDA.

A Negro Thief Kills a White Man, and is Shot and Thrown into the River.

From a gentleman who arrived by the Atlantic and Gulf train yesterday morning, we learn the particulars of a double homicide, which was committed on Tuesday last in the town of Ellasville, Florida. It seems that on the day mentioned two negro thieves broke into the store of a gentleman doing business in that town, and while they were engaged in robbing the establishment were discovered by a white man, and one of them captured. While the captor was holding the negro, the scoundrel drew a pistol and shot and killed him. A number of the citizens of the place hearing of the murder, pursued the negro, and capturing him shot the assassin and pitched his body into the river.—*Savannah Republican, July 30.*

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Stocks very weak. Money 5@6 per cent. Gold, 121⅞. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 116¼; do. 1864, do., 109½; do. 1865, do., 109¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾; do. 1867, 108½; do. 1868, 108½. Virginia sixes, new, 60½; Missouri sixes, 89¾; Canton Co., 62; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 20¾; Reading, 94⅞; Adams Express, 66¾; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 93¼; Illinois Central, 129; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103; Chicago and Rock Island, 112⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Dearth of War News.

The First Battle Predicted.

Prussia Confident of Victory.

Austria Mobilizing 50,000 Men

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Naval Intelligence.

Indian Outrages in Texas.

FROM EUROPE.

Dearth of War News.

LONDON, Aug. 2—8 A. M.—The war news this morning is meagre and unimportant.

The London journals appear to-day without a word from the rival armies on the Rhine, being far behind the American papers in that that respect.

Active Recruiting

for the marine service has been ordered at the English dockyards. The impression prevails here that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic Sea alone prevented a Prussian advance through France to Paris.

The First Battle Predicted.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 2—Noon.—A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Metz, asserts that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday next, or on Monday at the farthest. He underscores the sentence following, viz.:—*This is sure!*

Prussia Confident.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Advices from Prussian sources mention the prevalence throughout Germany of an unwavering assurance of ultimate victory.

Austria Mobilizing.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—Austria is mobilizing 50,000 men to watch the Bohemian frontier.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 2—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 89¾ for money and account. American securities dull; United States 5-20s of 1862, 82½; of 1865, old, 82; and of 1867, 80⅝; 10-40s, 80. Railways flat; Erie, 16⅝; Illinois Central, 103; Atlantic and Great Western, 21.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 1.—5-20s at 83¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2.—11·30 A. M.—Cotton steady; upland, 7⅞@8d.; Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d. Sales here to-day estimated at 12,000 bales.

BREMEN, Aug. 1.—Petroleum closed flat here and firm at Hamburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

The United States Frigate Sabine,

second rate, mounting thirty-six guns, is to be repaired at Boston as soon as possible for sea service, and kept in readiness.

Naval Matters.

The resignation of Mate George Delap, of the receiving-ship Vermont, has been accepted.

Vice-Admiral Porter has received instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to the different naval stations where vessels are now fitting for sea, and give his valuable personal attention and orders for their complet efficiency before they go to sea.

Secretary Robeson has ordered Messrs. Brown & Sevel, of New York, to put on the boats of vessels now fitting out for immediate sea service at Boston their "life-saving tackle," it having been thoroughly tested on board several vessels and proved very successful.

Revenue Cutters on the Lakes.

All the revenue cutters on the lakes are soon to go into commission in accordance with orders from the Secretary of the Treasury. The six on the lakes are stationed as follows:—The Sherman at Cleveland, the Fessenden and the Dix at Detroit, the Perry at Erie, the Johnson at Milwaukee, and the Chase at Ogdensburg. The Sherman will go into dry dock at Detroit as soon as possible to receive a thorough overhauling.

The Powhatan.

The second-rate steamer Powhatan, of seventeen guns, lying in ordinary at Philadelphia, is to be fitted out for immediate service, considerably altered from her present construction and new boilers placed in her. She will doubtless be sent to the West India squadron, relieving some vessel whose term of service on that station has expired.

The Indians in Texas.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a telegram from General Reynolds, forwarded through the Adjutant-General's office, stating that official reports from General Oakes at Fort Richardson represent that a part of Texas was infested with Indians armed with repeating arms, carbines, and revolvers, well mounted and clothed. Captain McClellan's 6th Cavalry, with fifty-five men had a severe engagement in Baylor county on the 12th instant with two hundred and fifty Indians. He lost two men and killed fifteen Indians. These are thought to be renegade Indians, who spend most of their time in Mexico, and are supplied with arms by contraband traders on the border.

FROM THE WEST.

Covington, Ky., Election.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The election in Covington, Ky., yesterday, passed off peaceably. The vote was divided between the Democratic and Citizens' candidate. The Democrats elected L. E. Baker Mayor, and all the rest of the city and county ticket except the Marshal, who was elected by the Citizens' party by sixty majority. In Newport the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

German Teachers' Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 2.—The Convention of German Teachers of the United States opened its session here yesterday. An organization was effected by the election of Professor Feldner, of Detroit, as President.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1870.

The usual weekly statement of the city national banks yesterday is a very unfavorable one, showing a falling off in deposits of $1,345,483; in legal tenders of $535,102, and in loans of $216,364. The clearings also show an unusually light business for the week, the figures being nearly $7,000,000 less than the previous week. The above report is an indication of approaching tightness in money, whilst fully justifying the conservative policy of the banks to which we have frequently adverted during the past week.

The business to-day in loans is quite light, but rates continue firm at last quotations.

Gold opened at 121¾, advanced to 122, and closed at noon at about 121¾. The market is unsteady.

Government bonds are quiet and prices are unchanged.

Stocks were heavy, and among holders there was a disposition to sell. City sixes were in demand and strong. Sales of the old at 101¾ and of the new at 101. Lehigh gold loan sold at 88⅝ for the 1000s and at 89¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was weak, selling at 47¾, closing strong at that figure. Pennsylvania sold at 57¾; Lehigh Valley at 57¾; Camden and Amboy at 114½, and Oil Creek at 44.

Canal shares were quiet. Sales of Lehigh at 34½ and Schuylkill preferred at 17.

Small sale of Girard Bank at 58¾. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	City 6s, Old	101¾	25 sh	Read R	2d. 48
$5000	City 6s, New	101	46	do	ls. 48
$5000	do	101	20	do	2d. 48
$2000	do	c. 101	100	do	47·69
$1000	do	c. 101	100	do	c. 47⅝
$4500	do	c. 101	100	do	s5. 47⅝
$3000	do	ls. 101	100	do	c. 47·50
$1000	W Jersey R 6s	91	100	do	s60. 47⅝
$1000	Leh Gold L	88¾	200	do	ls. 47⅝
$2000	do	89¾	100	do	c. 47⅝
26 sh	Penna R	ls. 57¾	200	do	s30. 47⅝
27 sh	Leh Val	ls. 57¾	100	do	c. 47⅝
1 sh	Girard Bk	58¾	300	do	c. 47⅝
4 sh	Cam & Am R	114½	400	do	c. 47½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113½; 5-20s of 1862, 110½@110¾; do. 1864, 109¾@110¼; do. Nov. 1865, 109¾@110¼; do. do., July, 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. do., 1867, 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅞@107¼; Pacincs, 110⅞@111⅜. Gold, 121¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113½; do. 1862, 110¼@110¾; do. 1864, 109¾@110¼; do. 1865, 109¾@110¼; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do. 1867, do. 108¾@108¾; do. 1868, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅞@107¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¾@111½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 121¾@122; Silver, 113@115; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 81⅝@82⅝; Central Pacific Railroad, 85⅝@87⅜; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 74@76.

NAHR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00	A. M	121⅞	11·06 A.M. 121¾
10·45	"	121¾	11·08 " 121¾
10·46	"	122	11·15 " 121¾
10·51	"	121¾	12·06 P. M. 122

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2.—The Flour market is steady, but the volume of business is light, the demand being confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5·50@5·75; extra at $6@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·50, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·75@7·50, and fancy brands at $7·75@8·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6 12½@6·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market quiet, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·28@1·30; 800 bushels new Indiana do. at $1·55@1·60, and Delaware do. at $1·48@1·55. Rye may be quoted at $1·10@1·12 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is but little sought after; prices, however, remain without change. Sales of yellow at $1·08@1·10 in the cars and afloat; Western do. at $1·00, and Western mixed at $1@1·05, the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are dull and weak. Sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c., and 700 bushels Western at 58c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is dull. We quote Pennsylvania at $1·02, and Western iron-bound at $1·03@1·04.

—A facetious editor in Ohio is loud in his praises of a watering-place in that State called Sawhill Island. In coming to inquire into the matter more minutely, we find this "delightful summer retreat" to be a fourteen-acre sand pile, destitute of either tree, bush, or blade of grass.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Arrived, steamship City of London, from Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 2.—Arrived, brig Rebecca, from Rio, for orders.

Sailed, brig Ionia, for New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 2

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....88 | 2 P. M.....93

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do.
Str Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newport, Simmickson & Co.
Schr Parker, Kelley, Harwichport, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tranquebar, Harwood, 39 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Penrose, Massey & Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 70 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 11 hours from Sassafras River, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Dan. bark Peddler, Jansen, 64 days from Genoa, with marble and rags to order.
Nor. barkentine La Bella, Christiansen, 62 days from Gottenberg, with bar iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig M. E. Pennell, Eaton, 8 days from Calbarien, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh.
Br. brig Roanoke, Wickle, 14 days from Bonaire, with salt to John Dallett & Co.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to order.
Schr Ella Fish, Buxton, 9 days from Portland, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Addie Cutler, Smith, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr Sarah A. Read, Arnold, from Haddam, Conn., with stone to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr S. W. Hines, Lane, 3 days from Bridgeport, with marble to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Charles S. Rodgers, Pettingill, from Rockport, with granite to Barker Bros.
Schr James S Hewett, Foster, from Gardiner, with ice to Penn Ice Co.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, from Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr James Bayman, Burgess, from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr David Babcock, Colgin, from Bangor, with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr M. Y. Cook, Falkenberg, from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Hamburg, Westcott, from Norwich.
Schr E. G. Edwards, Lee, from Boston.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Steelman, fm Newburyport.
Schr Adelia T. Cohen, Springer, from Boston.
Schr Caroline Hall, Lacey, from Dorchester.
Schr Thomas T. Tasker, Allen, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Manly, from Providence.
Schr Joseph Porter, Burrows, from Boston.
Schr F. P. Cotton, Robinson, from Fall River.
Schr M. H. Westcott, Gandy, from Lynn.
Schr Jesse S. Clark, Clark, from Stonington.
Schr C. S. Watson, Adams, from Boston.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FRAUDS OF CONGRESSMEN ON THE PENSION BUREAU.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A very serious allegation against a Tennessee Congressman comes from Washington. It is said that one of the honorable members who were implicated in the charge of selling cadetships is now suspected of the more grave charge of defrauding the Pension Bureau, by means of forged receipts and power of attorney and the illegal use of a county seal. The frauds, it seems, extended also to a poor widow, who was the worst victim, living in a secluded part of Ash county, North Carolina, whose name he forged and whose pension he pocketed. If these facts can be proved it will go hard with the Congressman. So far has the Commissioner been convinced of the truth of the charges that he has had an order issued for the arrest of the accused, and he will be brought to Washington immediately. Similar charges are reported to lie against a Georgia member, but they have not been fully developed yet. These, although but single cases of such a crime as forgery, are but feeble evidences of the vast mass of putrid demoralization in which Congress is immerged. The sale of cadetships was shabby, ungentlemanly, unparliamentary, and altogether scandalous. This matter of cheating a poor soldier's widow out of her pension, and committing forgery in order to accomplish the purpose, is, probably, still more in keeping with the general atmosphere of corruption which pervaded the Fortieth Congress.

There was a time when Southern members, whatever may have been their faults, however bombastic, quarrelsome, and sometimes ridiculous they may have been on the floor—would shrink from anything petty or contemptible. They were men of honor at least. But, unhappily, the element which represents that region of the country now is of entirely different character. It would seem as if the small vices imported there from the North of late have been exported to Washington in the form of gigantic crimes. Taking into consideration the entire corrupt course of the last Congress and its utter worthlessness for all purposes of good to the country, we are not much surprised to hear of isolated cases of grave offense like this discovered by the Pension Bureau brought home to members. Indeed, we expect to hear a good deal more of them; but we hope that a few examples will be made and condign punishment will be inflicted upon the guilty, in order to serve as a warning to those who may stand upon the brink of infamy and have not yet fallen into the gulf, if any such Congressmen there be who have this day of grace reserved to them.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

If the police have not succeeded in capturing the Twenty-third street murderer, it is not for lack of volunteered advice. Most of the newspapers have invented theories which if not exactly ingenious are certainly striking. One journal proves to its own satisfaction in one column that there must have been at least two persons implicated in the deed, and in another that there could not possibly have been more than one. A reporter of a physiological turn of mind has a theory that the murderer struck his victim twice with his fists, and then made use of at least two instruments to inflict the fatal wounds. Another, after long reflection upon the problem how the assassin could have got into the house, arrives at the sagacious conclusion that he must have climbed up the columns of the street door, and crawled through the second-story window! Another still drops some mysterious utterances about a blood-bespattered saw, to which he hopes the police will give a very particular scrutiny. Of those theories which designate any particular person as the probable criminal—and more than one unfortunate man has been publicly pointed at by auspicious reporters—there is, of course, nothing for us to say. Conjectures of this kind are grossly cruel and unjust. They rest upon no sufficient ground, and they may do irreparable and awful injury to the innocent.

The difficulty of the present case is, as we said on Saturday, that the mode in which the murder was committed is so evident, and yet the traces of the culprit are so slight. If there were any obscurity about the motive for the deed, any question about the instrument, any reasonable perplexity in understanding how the assassin entered or left the house, we might hope that in the course of the solution of these problems we should light upon some clue that would lead to the detection of the murderer. But it is easy to see how the deed was done, and why it was done; we can almost trace the guilty man step by step, and yet we find no traces but a few finger marks that cannot be identified, and a shipwright's tool which nobody about the house had ever seen before. There is really no valid objection to the currently accepted theory that the murderer concealed himself in the house during the day, and it is not necessary to suppose that he was very well acquainted with the construction of the house or the habits of the inmates. On the contrary, it is clear that on one important point he was not acquainted with Mr. Nathan's habits, for it was not that gentleman's custom to keep money in the safe which aroused the murderer's cupidity. It is notoriously a common practice of thieves to sneak into a house by day or in the early evening, and hide themselves until all is quiet; a very large proportion of the burglaries annually reported are committed in this way; and the condition in which Mr. Nathan's house was left last Thursday afforded a thief every opportunity he could desire for an operation of this kind. The ladies of the family were all absent; the gentlemen came in late; the door was left unfastened even by a night-latch; and workmen were continually going in and out. There is some difficulty about the supposition of the murderer's getting out again by the front door; but it is more apparent than real. Mr. Washington Nathan testifies that he came home at 12·30, and locked, bolted, and chained the front door. The murder, according to the medical examination, was probably committed between 1 and 3 o'clock. The officer patrolling Twenty-third street tried the front and basement doors of Mr. Nathan's house several times in the course of the early morning—at 1·30, at 4·30, and again about 6, only a few moments before the murder was discovered, and each time he found the doors fast. Yet when Mr. Washington Nathan ran down to call the police, he is reported to have declared that he found the front door "partly open." If this was the case, the murderer must have waited in the house at least three hours after committing the crime, and then gone out into the busy street by broad daylight. Of course no murderer would run such a risk, and indeed the appearance of the room indicated that he had gone away in haste. The probability is that Mr. Washington Nathan found the door unlocked and unbolted, but *not* unlatched. In the horror of the moment it is natural that his memory and his perceptions should have been confused. If the door was latched the policeman of course could not tell that it was unlocked; and the criminal, if he retained his self-possession, would have been careful to latch it, so that the police might not take alarm at its standing open, and discover the crime before he got safely away. This explanation is based upon the supposition that Officer Mangum did try the doors at the hours he says he did; but it is within the bounds of possibility that in his anxiety to relieve himself of a suspicion of negligence he has exaggerated the story of his own vigilance.

Some surprise is expressed that the murderer should have left so few marks of blood in the stairway and in the hall. It is assumed by many people that he must have been actually drenched in gore and dripping from every limb; but this is a great mistake. When a man is struck down as Mr. Nathan was struck, the blood does not gush forth like water from a hydrant, and it is possible that the murderer may have stood in such a position as to receive comparatively little of the crimson stain, and to get none at all on his feet. When the body was found a wide pool of blood was all about the head; but this pool it must be remembered had formed gradually as the veins and arteries drained away. The murderer may have left the room with comparatively few traces of the deed upon his person, except such as might be wiped off with a handkerchief.

It has been proved that the house was so built with "deadened" walls and ceilings that the noise of the struggle could hardly have been heard by the sons or the servants, even had they all been awake. It has been shown that the mysterious carriage seen waiting opposite Mr. Nathan's stable was there on an errand sufficiently disreputable indeed, but not felonious. So the difficulties and "suspicious circumstances" one by one resolve themselves into thin air; only the one absorbing problem remains—who was the assassin? We have little hope that he will ever be found unless the rewards tempt an accomplice to betray him, and it is very doubtful whether he has any accomplice. If he belonged to a gang of burglars, his companions would be apt to know that he meant to attempt Mr. Nathan's house that night. But the police are confident that he was not a professional house-breaker, because one of that class would not have used the unnecessary violence employed in this case, and because professional house-breakers generally operate in couples. He was probably a wretched sneak-thief, working alone, and perhaps without a "pal" to whom his movements would have been known. Yet at his home, if he had a home, there may have been some creature who saw him return from his night's work, or saw him put out of the way the evidences of his crime. The main dependence of justice must be on the hope that immense rewards will tempt some such person to reveal the truth.

MR. RUSKIN'S NEW GOSPEL OF ART.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. John Ruskin, as all the world knows, has lately become Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford. Mr. Ruskin has for some time been held to be a better authority upon painting than upon political economy, and contemporary judges have by no means kept this comparative estimate of his powers in reserve. Nothing daunted, however, the author of *Modern Painters* has taken occasion in his inaugural lectures at Oxford to affirm his peculiar tenets with considerable emphasis, and to repeat at the same time some of those unpleasant statements that the English people so much dislike to hear. He declares, for example, that his countrymen will never excel in decorative design. Such design is usually produced by people of great natural powers of mind, who have no variety of subjects to employ themselves on, and no oppressive anxieties. The English have too much to do and to think of to attain a high degree of excellence. Nor can they be successful in the highest fields of ideal or theological art, for the reason that ever since the Conquest, if not earlier, there has existed in that people a strange delight in the forms of burlesque "which are connected in some degree with the foulness in evil." And yet, bad as such a tendency is, "you will find," Mr. Ruskin tells us, "that whenever Englishmen are wholly without this instinct, their genius is comparatively weak and restricted." Now, the first necessity for executing any great work in ideal art, he goes on to explain, is the looking upon all foulness with horror, as a contemptible, though dreadful, enemy; and he adds that we shall easily understand what he means "by comparing the feelings with which Dante regards any form of obscenity or of base jest, with the temper in which the same things are regarded by Shakespeare." It may be some comfort to the many Anglo-Saxons who will feel outraged by this slur on the immortal bard to learn that Mr. Ruskin acknowledges English superiority in portraiture, as illustrated by Reynolds and Gainsborough, and confesses that they (the English) have a sympathy with the lower animals which is peculiarly their own, but which, although "it has already found some exquisite expression in the works of Bewick and Landseer, is yet quite undeveloped."

In subsequent lectures Mr. Ruskin proceeds to instruct the ingenious young Britons committed to his charge that there can absolutely be not alone no right art, but no right morality or happiness, in a country the cities of which are built as they are in England. He said as much twenty-two years ago in the "Seven Lamps of Architecture;" he says it again now with increased force and confidence. "You must have," he urges, "lovely cities, crystallized, not coagulated, into form; limited in size and not casting out the scum and scurf of them into an encircling eruption of shame, but girded, each with its sacred pomœrium, and with garlands of gardens full of blossoming trees and softly guided streams." Mr. Ruskin anticipates that this will be declared impossible; but, with a fine discrimination, avers that he "has nothing to do with its possibility, but only with its indispensability." But more than this. There must be no iron roofs, and no steam-power—at least, nowhere in sight. Unholy machines of all sorts must be banished from houses and fields. "Agriculture by the hand, and absolute refusal or banishment of unnecessary igneous force, are the first conditions of a school of art in any country. And until you do this, be it soon or late, things will continue in that triumphant state to which, for want of finer art, your mechanism has brought them—that, though England is deadened with spinning-wheels, her people have not clothes; though she is black with digging of fuel, they die of cold; and, though she has sold her soul for gain, they die of hunger." Mr. Ruskin subsequently lays down a number of propositions, most of which are so far from being objectionable in themselves, as to be obvious truisms; but they are rendered ludicrous by the dogmatic assertion of their necessary co-relation to art. Thus, he insists, the people must be made clean, must live in tasteful houses, and eat wholesome food, before there can be any art school or art taste whatever in the country which they inhabit. No doubt there is truth of a broad and general sort in these assumptions; but their trustworthiness, as practical guides, dissipates into thin air in the light of very common experience. Aristotle taught the republic under Alexander; Turner painted the most glorious of English landscapes among a people more wretched than can now be found in London; all manner of lovely works in literature as well as art, ranking among the most perfect in existence, have been produced in evil times and amid the most corrupt society.

The truth is that Mr. Ruskin has mixed up his Political Economy with his Art Criticism, until neither he nor his readers can tell where one leaves off or the other begins. The consequences of over-population, the entail of real property, and other special and local matters, are associated by him with the development of art in a manner that is often plausible and eloquent, but not always either coherent or rational. He is no wiser in this regard than are our own native philosophers who insist upon imputing to democratic institutions all the beneficent results that have sprung from vast area and sparse population. But Mr. Ruskin has told us so much in his former works, and even in his present lectures, that if not invariably new, has been not only true but beautifully expressed, and full of healthful morality; so that adverse criticism in his case must always be overbalanced by gratitude. Sharp judges may say of him that he knows not logic, and that he is even at times absurd; but there are few writers of our generation in whom we can sooner overlook weakness in the application of the laws of reasoning or more easily forgive occasional absurdity.

HANDCUFFS AND HISTORY.

From the N. Y. World.

A mild controversy is in progress in a sister city on the interesting subject of manacles. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Age*, who is described, no doubt justly, as a respectable person, whose testimony is to be relied on, alleges that when, at the outbreak of the civil war, the Federal army took the field it carried with it a vast quantity—some 30,000—of handcuffs; and that the manufacture of the article continued to be a very profitable branch of industry among our ironmongering neighbors. To this the *Press*, always ready in the cause of manacles, replies:—

"A Democratic contemporary asks, with mysterious and hypocritical horror, why it happens that a large contract for handcuffs appears in the Government accounts during the war. We can tell him. They were purchased to use in enforcing the draft, and the expense of buying them and the necessity of using them are, like most other war expenses, directly chargeable to the Democratic party."

It is not easy to determine which, if true, is the most discreditable to America—the Democratic allegation or the Republican gloss. We recollect distinctly hearing (but in our simplicity we thought it a vile Rebel slander) that on the battle-field of the first Manassas were found, amidst unopened champagne bottles and untasted sandwiches, a vast number of shackles for hands and feet. It was a new element of war. "I went on the field of battle the next day," wrote an eminent man—a civilian from Warrenton—"with ice and medicine and wine to minister to the Northern wounded, who, I thought, might be neglected, and there I found quantities of new handcuffs scattered on the ground." And so this story, which we once doubted, now turns out to be true. We have heard of an army terrible with banners, but never before of a host horrible with handcuffs. In speaking of Bunker Hill our good friend Bancroft, before he turned Republican, said: "The gloom in the quarters of the British was deepened by the reflection that they had fought, not against an enemy but against their fellow-subjects and kindred; not for the promotion of civil or religious freedom, but for the supremacy of one part of the empire over another!" But he does not record that "loyal" Boston men went out to frolic on the field of blood, or that with the drum-tap of Pigot's advancing British grenadiers was mingled the clink of the manacles forged for the limbs of Prescott, and Putnam, and Warren.

But "No," says he of the *Press*; "we admit the handcuffs; only they were purchased, not for rebels but for our own conscripts—for recalcitrant Democrats." This makes the matter worse, and explodes instantly the whole theory of Northern popular enthusiasm. Handcuffs by retail—for sporadic mutiny—we can comprehend, for every provost marshal ashore and master-at-arms at sea has a few on hand, but this purchase by wholesale—this contract system in Pennsylvania—to be applied, not to captured enemies but to our own reluctant recruits, is something unparalleled out of Mexican history, and we should not credit it but for the high and "loyal" source whence the story comes. This superfluity of gyves was not, however, without its uses. Passing by the horrid possibility that the Pennsylvania iron dealers may actually have furnished the chains that may have been put on our prisoners at Andersonville and the Libby, we are quite aware that a remnant of these "jewels" came later into play, when a helpless, feeble old woman was brought into court at Washington chained by the order of Holt and Hunter, and again when the crowning infamy of the war was perpetrated at Fortress Monroe by Halleck and his soulless subordinate. Handcuffs, Halleck, Hunter, and Holt—history will hardly suffer this charming alliteration to pass out of men's minds.

PERILS OF EPISTOLARY LITERATURE.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer.

It is recorded among the sayings of some wise man that the pen is mightier than the sword. It is also more dangerous than the sword—not perhaps to him against whom it is wielded, but to him who wields it. It is one of the things not to be rashly touched. Many a poor wight has been self-impaled on it, only to wriggle there in hopeless ridiculosity the balance of his days. More trouble has risen to plague mankind from slinging ink than spilling blood; and, indeed, most of the blood spilt in modern wars has been due to some unlucky blunder on paper. See how all Europe has been agitated for a week by a little memorandum jotted down two years ago in Berlin by a fellow named Benedetti.

Of all the uses made of the pen the epistolary is the most perilous. Who ever wrote a letter that did not some day rise up in judgment against him? How many men have been ruined by a single epistle. If Henry Clay had not written a certain letter about his views on the tariff, he would have been elected President some twenty-six years ago. If he had been elected there wouldn't have been any annexation of Texas or any war with Mexico; and perhaps the whole current of events for these twenty-six years would have been changed. How many a politician has found himself ruined by some unfortunate letter, sure to be resurrected just when he least expects or desires it! It was a maxim with President Van Buren, we believe, that a man in political life had better walk fifty miles any time to talk with a man than to write him a letter. How many politicians can testify to its wisdom!

If penmanship is a dangerous diversion when a man writes over his own name, it is doubly so when he signs the name of somebody else. Many a fellow who deserved to be successful has destroyed himself by writing other people's names. There was young Ketchum, for example, rich and popular, who tried it in a city where justice is notoriously blind; and he had to look through the grated windows at Sing Sing ever so many weary months. It was a fatal skill that Ketchum had with that most treacherous weapon. How many like him have good reasons to wish no such instrument of self-destruction had ever been invented!

But it is a poor sort of talent that contents itself with mere mechanical accomplishments in penmanship—with the mere ability to write another man's name quite as good as he writes it himself. Real genius disports itself in another way. To be able to "put yourself in his place," to know that another man ought to write a letter, to know just when he ought to write it, to know just what he ought to say, and then to write it for him without his knowing it, and bring it forth at the proper time and place so that the letter when written and read shall be a besom of destruction among one's own enemies, to slay them as the jawbone did the Philistines, and clear the path to office and renown—this is the work of genius in its highest flights, and one who can wield the pen with such brilliant effects as these, has only to go forward in the same path conquering and to conquer.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

From the London Saturday Review.

It is for the French people to judge whether their Government has played on a real or assumed national weakness by its noisy menaces of a causeless war. It is more than doubtful whether the blustering levity of the more bellicose politicians of Paris is shared either by the intelligent part of the community, or by the mass of the population. The *Journal des Debats*, the *Siecle*, and one or two of the Republican papers have been distinguished by a prudent reserve which was unfortunately not displayed by every English journalist. It is difficult to believe that either the rural supporters of the Empire or the trading classes in the towns wish to double the taxes, and to increase fivefold the burden of the conscription, for the frivolous purpose of excluding from the throne of Spain a prince who had, seven hundred years ago, a common ancestor with the King of Prussia, or for the still weaker reason of resenting a project which has been abandoned. If an unpardonable crime and a dangerous blunder have indeed been avoided, it may be alleged that a victory has been achieved without shedding a drop of blood; but if there has been a French victory, it is over Spain or Sigmaringen, for Prussia has incurred neither defeat nor humiliation. It was not worth while wantonly to alienate the good will of Spain; and if time is allowed for reflection, French politicians will discover that the policy of the Government has given a fresh impulse to the completion of German unity. The maladroit brawlers of the war-like press have openly declared that the French protests were directed, not against the Hohenzollern candidature, but against the past and prospective aggrandizement of Prussia. The obsolete project of annexing the left bank of the Rhine has been ostentatiously revived in all the ancient ignorance of geography, of history, and of practical possibility. The agitators who declaim against the independence of a neighboring rival have yet to learn that Germany is a great and patriotic nation, not inferior to France in the arts either of peace or of war, and superior in numbers. The coveted provinces have never belonged to France, except during the short period of the Republic and the Empire; and they are inhabited by a purely German population. To believe that Germany would, even after suffering military reverses, submit to dismemberment merely because a portion of the national territory is traversed by a great river, is an antiquated delusion. It would be but prudent to profess that the opposition to a Prussian King of Spain, in the absence of any other justification, was at least serious and sincere. If the menace of war was intended to extort any other concession than the withdrawal of the Hohenzollern candidate, the bloodless victory, if it has been achieved, assumes the character of a defeat. No material impediment will in that case be offered to the more complete union of Germany, and the motives of patriotism and of interest which recommend it have become more urgent and more operative.

If the terms of the Duke of Gramont's circular have been correctly reported, the French Government must share the discredit which attaches to the violent section of the press. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is said to have officially declared that the aggressiveness of Prussia causes legitimate apprehension for the maintenance of the political balance of Europe. France has, as he unnecessarily declares, always kept in view the policy of not allowing itself to be swallowed up by the neighboring States. "This has been the policy followed since the times of Francis I by Henry IV, by Richelieu, by Louis XIV, and by Napoleon I." Such a despatch, if it has really been communicated to Lord Granville, must have taxed his patience and his courtesy.

It is useless to guess at a decision which will in a few hours be known in all parts of Europe. The French Government has by this time ascertained that a wanton disturbance of peace is universally reprobated, for Lord Granville's despatches can scarcely have failed to correct the misapprehension which was caused by the blundering subserviency of one or two newspaper writers. Napoleon I never attacked a neighbor without more plausible pretexts than any which can be alleged by the Duke of Gramont. A war will be an act of deliberate wickedness; and even if the crisis is now finally terminated, the peace of Europe is obviously insecure. The chiefs of the army, and the literary advocates of war, are eager to try the instrument which has been brought to perfection by Marshal Niel and his successor. A great army is raised and equipped because there is a supposed risk of war, and then it is thought that so admirably organized a force ought to be used before it declines in efficiency. The Ministers and the Emperor himself will not be trusted, even if they sincerely adopt a pacific policy. Late experience has shown that an apparently clear sky offers no security against the sudden rise of a thunder-cloud. M. Ollivier's rashness, and the calculated violence of the Duke of Gramont, may at any moment reappear. On the other side, the Germans will be reasonable jealous, and if any controversy arises, they will be more than ever chary of concessions. Although the Hohenzollern candidature or election was a matter of indifference to Germany, great annoyance will be felt at the withdrawal, which was an act of deference to French exigency. The fulfilment of the terms of the treaty of Prague will probably be still further postponed, and though Baden may not at once be admitted into the Confederation, Prussian policy will be more active among the South German States. The prospect of disarmament is indefinitely delayed, for it is impossible that Germany should incur the risk of a capricious attack without making due preparation for resistance. The personal reasons which induced the Emperor to invent and precipitate a quarrel will remain in force. He may at any moment wish to revive his own popularity, to silence domestic agitation, or to exhibit his son on horseback on a field of battle. The far weightier reasons which ought to bind him to a policy of peace have been shown to be insufficient. A graver cause of provocation than the Hohenzollern nomination might always be provided at five minutes notice. It is now certain that the French Ambassador at Madrid and his government had known of the candidature as probable for several months, nor can the definitive adoption of the scheme have caused genuine surprise at Paris. A change of ministry would afford no guarantee for peace, for the Emperor is absolute master of the foreign policy of France, and some sections of the Opposition are professed advocates of war. M. Gambetta supports in the legislative body the demand of the Emperor's confidential agent, M. Clement Duvernois, that the frontier fortresses of Germany should be dismantled. It would be as reasonable to require that William I or the Prince of Prussia should surrender himself as a hostage for the renunciation of the project of German unity.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 8 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 265

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
Office and Warehouse,
4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.
7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $2·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 30. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 5 2m

CAPE MAY.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
Opens June 1. Closes October 1
Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.
TERMS—$3·50 per day June and September. $4·00 per day July and August.
The new wing is now completed.
Applications for Rooms, address
4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

McMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL
CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar.
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 3m

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, AT CAPE MAY, IS again under the management of GEORGE J. BOLTON, who is also proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, at Harrisburg, Pa. 7 9stuth23t

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.
Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aleda.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 327 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
26 thstuim 6 25 d1m 7 26 thstuim

BARR'S "CONSTITUTION HOUSE," CORNER of ATLANTIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.
This well-known House is now open for the reception of guests. MRS. M. A. LEEDS,
Late of Seaview House.
The bar will be under the superintendence of the late proprietor, and will be open in conjunction with the other part of the house.
7 9 stuthim HUGH BARR.

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J, is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.
Terms to suit.
7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,
6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuth3m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELlows' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.
The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.
A few families can be accommodated by applying early.
For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. 7 16 stuthim

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Applicants for the Fall Term will be received on and after August 16. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 480 Chesnut street. 6 30 2t

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)
This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair
Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 62 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.
Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A woman was overcome by the heat last evening at Third and Chesnut streets, and was carried to her home, at Twelfth and Arch streets, in an insensible condition.

—Michael McBride, twenty-eight years old, residing in Eleventh street, below Vine, fell from a scaffold yesterday, and received internal injuries, besides breaking his arms.

—William Wilson, twnety-four years old, residing at No. 1523 Burton street, fell from a scaffold and injured both legs. Both sufferers were taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The public bathing-house, No. 2, was anchored last evening at the foot of Almond street, and will be at once open to all comers, under such rules and regulations as the committee has adopted.

—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the tin store of Mr. Warden, No. 58 North Second street, which was discovered by private watchman Young, and extinguished by the Insurance Patrol, under Mr. McCusker, but not until it had burned through from the third to the second floor.

—Last night a colored infant, about two months old, was found drowned in a wash kettle partly filled with water, at Eleventh and Clinton streets, by the police. The child was promptly rescued and taken to the Fifth District Station House, where it died in a short time. No arrests were made and no clue was obtained to either the parents or persons who placed the infant in the kettle.

—Charles P. Smith had a hearing yesterday at the Central Station charged with wilful neglect of his children, one fifteen months old, the other six weeks, who were found by Officer Reeder locked up in an up-stairs room, at No. 1226 Fitzwater street, both of them, as alleged, in a half-starved condition. The mother had been committed a few days previously on the charge of larceny and assault and battery. Bail in $1000 was required for the appearance of the accused at the present term of the Court.

—The stated meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon in the Blockley Almshouse, President John M. Whitall in the chair. The House Agent reported the population of the house at 3012; same time last year, 2930; being an increase of 82. There were admitted to the house during the last two weeks, 225; number of births in the house, 7; number of deaths, 49; persons discharged, 181; eloped, 36; number of persons granted lodgings within the last two weeks, 43; furnished meals, 118. Total number of males in the house, 1325; females, 1687. The Steward reported the house receipts at $119·42. After the awarding of contracts for mutton and veal the board adjourned.

—A meeting was held yesterday at Mr. Louis Sorlin's, No. 402 Ranstead place, for the purpose of forming a French Relief Society. The French citizens and residents in our midst, in taking the above step, have been influenced by no desire to awaken the passions or prejudices of any class of the community. Their only desire is to perform a sacred duty, prompted alike by a sentiment of purest patriotism and an ardent philanthropic wish to contribute to the relief of the sufferings of those unfortunate men among their compatriots who may be wounded or disabled in the present European war, and of those still more unfortunate women and children who will certainly be rendered widows and orphans by its casualties. A committee was appointed to make the necessary collections.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 121⅛.

—No Cabinet meeting will be held this week.

—A Scranton banking house was yesterday robbed of $30,000.

—The Republican State Central Committee will meet at Altoona on the 16th instant.

—Our Athletics played the White Stockings at Chicago yesterday, and beat them by a score of 18 to 11.

—During the month of July, as shown by the Treasury statement, the public debt was decreased by upward of seventeen millions.

—Several Prussian merchantmen are lying at anchor at Cacouna, Canada East, afraid to leave lest a French cruiser, said to be off Anticosta, should be encountered.

—On the 12th ult. a party of the 6th Cavalry had a sharp brush with some two hundred and fifty well-armed Texas Indians. Two soldiers and fifteen Indians were killed.

THE WAR.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES.

CHANGE IN THE PRUSSIAN TACTICS—AN OPEN CAMPAIGN ABANDONED—MAYENCE IN A STATE OF SIEGE—ANOTHER SLIGHT SKIRMISH.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A fierce attack by the French was repulsed by the Prussians to-day. A large body of French troops has moved on Forbach.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The King of Wurtemberg is quoted as saying that Germany will be ruined by the war for twenty years, and emigration to America will swell to enormous proportions.

It is thought Napoleon erred in not pushing promptly into Bavaria. He would thereby have neutralized the action of all Southern Germany. Such a movement is impossible now, because it would expose Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Gladstone, in reply to inquiries by Disraeli, stated that "the policy of the Government was not one of armed neutrality, but of friendship to both combatants." He declared that the obligations of the Vienna treaty ended with the German Empire. The Government was now doing everything to enforce the observance of neutrality, but the British power was restricted to British waters.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Preparations for war on the part of Prussia are being carried on with great activity. Trenches have been opened two leagues from Cologne. Entrenched camps have been established in a triangle formed by Cologne, Coblentz, and Treves. The fine Park in Cologne and the magnificent chateau of banker Oppenheim have been razed. Mayence is in a state of siege, and is occupied by 25,000 soldiers. Trenches have been opened in front of the city, and persons unable to provide themselves with six months' provisions have been notified to depart. A large force is encamped on the heights of St. Hubert, overlooking the valley of the Nahe, which will protect an important group of coal mines at that place, and command the junction of railroads from Bingerbruck to Laudan.

Large rafts are descending the Rhine at all hours with provisions and military munitions between Mayence and Coblentz, and a formidable amount of war material and an immense body of troops have been collected.

In consequence of new instructions from the War Office, there will be an entire change of tactics. Henceforth there will be no open campaign. The tactics will be similar to those hitherto employed in a siege. The advance will be under cover of entrenchments.

The Rhine provinces are being covered with improvised works. The country between Coblentz and Mayence is entirely cut up, in this fashion:—This new system of defense requires a new mode of attack, hence the delay of the French advance. A Prussian corps has been stationed as a curtain to the Black Forest. The principal forces are concentrated in a triangular section of country formed by the rivers Rhine, Moselle, and Saar. The last two rivers form a line of defense. The left of the army rests on the Rhine, near Laudan, and the right stretches out to Moselle, near Treves.

It is believed Prussia will raise her army to a million and a quarter and advance on France. The day after the declaration of war Moltke said if Napoleon had not marched to the Rhine by the 21st, he would never cross above Mayence. Saar-Louis had been recently fortified, and served as the centre. In case of necessity, the Prussians can fall back on Mayence and Coblentz, which protect the passage over the Rhine, and behind which they have a formidable corps in reserve.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION AND BURNING OF THE STEAMER SILVER SPRAY—TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—Further particulars of the Silver Spray disaster have been received. It is now ascertained that there were forty-five persons on the boat. Of these twenty-six have been found, two of whom have since died. Out of nineteen roustabouts, only seven recovered, five of whom are severely wounded. Four white ones were lost, also a German, who got aboard here by mistake and refused to go ashore in a coal barge. Two cabin boys and a chambermaid are also known to be lost. Anton Shepert, wife, and child were saved. Richard Eoyle, watchman; Henry Rowlston (colored), porter; and William Duncan were severely wounded.

The City of Actin, which arrived here at noon, brings no additional particulars save that the wreck of the barge was still burning when she passed.

Soon after their arrival here Engineers Ashford and Meredith, Mate James Corcoran, Carpenter Wade, and Pilot E. Patterson, went before Captain Washington, Local Inspector, and made written statements to the effect that while the boat lay here her boilers were carefully examined and the flues cleaned, and everything was in good condition,

At 11 o'clock Ashford tried the water, examined the boilers, and was oiling the crank wrists when the explosion occurred. In an instant all was darkness, and until the boat took fire nothing could be seen.

The debris of the wreck so piled up on the furnaces that the fire could not be extinguished. L. W. Gill, deck hand, says the fire was caused by a falling lamp from the cabin after the explosion, after which the people all took to the barge, but the wreck of the cabin falling over on the barge it took fire, causing the people, burned and maimed, to rush into the water.

The explosion blew the freight towards the barge, so that hawsers could not be cut. The survivors speak in the warmest terms of the conduct of the people on shore, and the officers, crew, and passengers of the City of Cairo. A portion of the wreck has been passing here this afternoon.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Child Falls from a Porch and is Impaled on a Large Nail.

A singular and shocking accident occurred in Carondelet Thursday afternoon, by which Otto J. Hell, a child four years of age, was instantly killed. The mother of the little one left him playing upon a back porch while she attended to the household duties, and did not know that anything was amiss for nearly two hours. On descending to the back yard for a pail of cistern water, she found her boy lying there with a large nail or spike, which protruded from a piece of timber, driven through his skull and into the brain. The boy was of course quite dead, and had apparently been so for some little time. From the appearance of the yard it was evident that the child had climbed upon the railing of the porch and fallen to the ground below. The grief of the mother at so unexpectedly finding the dead body of the child, whom she had left in the best of health and spirits but a little time before, can better be imagined than described. The Coroner was notified, and yesterday held an inquest on the remains. A verdict of accidental death was returned.—*St. Louis Democrat, July* 30.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4·57 | MOON SETS.....10·36
SUN SETS..... 7·14 | HIGH WATER..... 5·37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	July 19
Sidon	Liverpool	New York	July 19
Virginia	Havre	New York	July 19
England	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Sidonian	Glasgow	New York	July 20
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	July 23
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 23

FOR EUROPE.

Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Dorian	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Italy	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 6
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 9
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Queen	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 13
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 13
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Aug. 2
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Aug. 4
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 5
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 5
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Aug. 6
Salvor	Philadelphia	Charleston	Aug. 12
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Aug. 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Busy, Linden, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Brig R. M. Brookings, Douglass, Rockport, Mass., L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Horner, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Mary H. Read, Benson, Providence, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr J. Warren, Drisco, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Chattanooga, Black, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Mary Stow, Rankin, Salisbury, do.
Schr Z. Steelman, Church, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Studacona, Cassidy, 43 days from Londonderry, with mdse. and 96 passengers to Robert Taylor & Co.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Below Morris Liston's, passed schr George E. Thatcher, from Amsterdam; a brig, name unknown; also, ship Tranquebar, from Liverpool; off Reedy Island, S. G. bark Peddler, from Genoa; off Reedy Point, barkentine La Bella, from Gottenburg, in tow of tug America; off Newcastle, two unknown brigs, schr Sarah Reed, and a large fleet of schooners, names unknown.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 21 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Leopard, Hughes, 48 hours from Amesbury Point, in ballast to John S. Hilles.

N. G. bark Eolus, Berding, 62 days from Liverpool, with salt to Alex. Kerr & Bro.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Br. bark John Ellis, Delap, 56 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Brig Ramirez, Bernard, 60 days from Leghorn, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori & Son.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to A. Benton & Bro.

Schr Zeta Psi, Thompson, 10 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to A. Benton & Bro.

Schr Vezo, Manning, 5 days from Charleston, with mdse. to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Julia, De Hart 3 days from Yorktown, Va., with railroad ties and cedar posts to C. Haslam & Co.

Schr S. B. Galt, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Aug. 1.—No tow will leave this evening.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 1.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
R. J. Chard, N. W. Finch, A. J. Taylor, and New Era, with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Aug. 2.—The Dreadnaught, with machinery, for New York, left yesterday. E. B. Timmons, with coal, for Baltimore, left last evening. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Aug. 2.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—
J. B. Hall and C. M. Blanchard, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Charles Kreamer and G. W. Larmour No. 2, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
R. M. Forsman, with lumber to Trump & Son.
G. W. Farmour, with lumber, for Newark, N. J.
Francis and Alice, with lumber, for Jersey City.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Aug. 1.—By pilot boat Howard—Passed in yesterday, schr Ella Fish, from Portland.

By the Cape—Passed in yesterday, schr Silas Fawcett, from Cardenas; also passed in, two barks unknown.

Went to sea last evening, in tow of America, ship Henry Pelham, and a ship unknown.

Wind S. Thermometer, 84.

Passed in this P. M. three-and-a-half steamer. No vessels in harbor. Wind S. Thermometer, 88.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of July, 1870, compared with the same period in 1869:—

	1870. For.	Coast.	Total.	1869. For.	Coast.	Tot.
Ships	8	..	8	1	..	1
Steamships	1	..	1	1	..	1
Barks	16	7	23	21	1	22
Brigs	36	10	46	43	10	53
Schooners	19	604	623	24	894	918
Sloops	..	305	305	..	364	364
Steamers	..	278	278	..	508	508
Barges	..	418	418	..	1530	1530
Boats	..	1063	1063	..	1199	1199
Total	80	2685	2765	90	4506	4596

MEMORANDA.

N. G. ship Asia, Steckman, from Hamburg 25th May for Philadelphia, was spoken July 29, lat. 40 50, long. 67 30, by a New York pilot boat.

Steamer De Soto, from Havana, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer Cortes, Nelson, from New Orleans 24th ult. at New York yesterday.

Steamer George Cromwell, Clapp, from New Orleans 23d, at New York 21st ult.

Steamer United States, Blanchard, from New Orleans 23d, at New York 31st ult.

Steamer Panita, Freeman, hence, at New York 31st ult.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., P. M. 31st ult.

Bark Sancho Panza, from Sagua for Philadelphia, was spoken 30th ult., lat. 36 40, long. 74 20.

Schr Reading RR. No. 35, Mershon, cleared at Georgetown, D. C., 1st inst. for Hartford.

Schr Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, hence, at New Bedford 29th ult.

Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, hence, at Norfolk 29th ult.

Schr R. C. Thomas, Crockett, hence, at Boston 30th ult.

Schr Rachel Seaman, Seaman, cleared at Boston 31st ult. for Philadelphia via Kennebec river.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, hence, at Alexandria 30th ult.

Schr Breeze, from Trenton for Hartford, passed Hell Gate 31st ult.

Schrs J. B. Austin, for Boston; Daniel Britton, for do.; and W. B. McShane, for Derby, sailed from Alexandria 30th ult.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 26th ult.

Schr Haze, Spencer, at Providence 30th ult., from Trenton.

Schr William H. Hilles, from Charleston 29th ult. for Philadelphia, has on board 53 hhds. molasses, 250 tons phosphate, 9000 feet lumber, 101,478 feet flooring boards, 124½ tons old iron, and 1½ bbls. brass.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Weeks, cleared at Charleston 26th ult. for Baltimore.

Schrs Elire, Woolford, for Philadelphia via Chickahominy; North Carolina, Morgan, for do. via Cabin Point; and America, Paul, for Wilmington, Del., sailed from Richmond 30th ult.

Schrs J. J. Spencer, Heather, and S. C. Tyler, Steelman, cleared at Boston 29th ult., for Georgetown, D. C.

Schrs Charm, Studley, and Mary E. Simmons, Gandy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Parana, at New York from London and Havre, brought 260 passengers.

Steamer Hammonia, at New York yesterday from Hamburg, brought 591 passengers.

Steamer Minnesota, at New York yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, brought 740 passengers.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month, is 20, of which 14 were wrecked, 1 burned, 1 foundered, 2 capsized, 1 sunk by collision, and 1 is missing. They are classed as follows:—2 steamers, 1 ship, 3 barks, 5 brigs, and 9 schooners, and their estimated value, exclusive of cargoes, is $630,000.

There were in the port of New York on Saturday 490 vessels, of which 88 were steamers, 63 ships, 124 barks, 95 brigs, and 120 schooners.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Captain Howes, of steamer Catharine Whiting, at New York, reports that when arriving off Charleston, at 2 A. M. July 24, on her outward trip, no light whatever was displayed from the Lightship.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET (Two doors below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

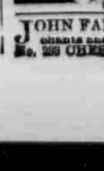
Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " 4
Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Oznetone, Ticking, etc. No. 28 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wlmS

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at 5 cents per 100 pounds, 2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ¼ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to JOHN F. OHL, 28 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday August 18, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Wednesday, August 3.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, August 5, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, August 6.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, August 3, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Tuesday, August 9.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent. 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 3 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
SALVOR, 600 tons, Captain Ashcroft.

AUGUST, 1870.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 5.
Salvor, Friday, August 12.
J. W. Everman, Friday, August 19.
Salvor, Friday, August 26.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents, No. 3 DOCK Street, Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp (via Halifax), Tuesday, July 26, at 7 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, August 6, at 2 P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, August 9, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, August 13, at 7 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, August 20, at 12 M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LITTLE, Superintendent, Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	113,950·00
100,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	100,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
13,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,281,400 Par.	Market value, $1,295,270·0
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	$23,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	35,097·20
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88
Cash in Drawer	972·26
	169,291·14
	$1,552,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. 4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE, NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
AMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM . BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Franklin A. Comly.	

THOMAS SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

AMUSEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1305 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$21,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,388·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$705,600
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,132,500
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	15,700
Cash in Bank and Office	97,630
Loans on Collateral Security	32,500
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	291,946
Accrued Interest	20,267
Premiums in course of transmission	86,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	20,000

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT.

In speculating upon the relative chances of success of the great armies which now confront each other in Europe, it is difficult to make sufficient allowance for the marvellous diminution of French power which has occurred since the days when the first Napoleon held the whole Continent in awe. France has never yet recovered from the overwhelming defeat she suffered half a century ago, and we do not believe she ever will. The whole foreign policy of the present Emperor has been based on a distinct and humiliating recognition of this fact. He has never dared, like his great uncle, to defy a combination of other nations. On the contrary, he has persistently followed the directly opposite course of sedulously seeking combinations with other powers before he ventured to measure swords with any single object of his enmity. When he wished to fight Russia he secured the aid of England and Sardinia. When he made war against Russia he did so as the ally of Victor Emanuel, instead of conducting hostilities on his own account. He did not even venture upon his disastrous Mexican enterprise until he had the promise of co-operation from Spain and England, the moral help of Austria, and the hope of recruiting a strong French party among the citizens of the country he invaded.

Now, for the first time in his life, does he undertake a serious campaign on purely French resources. Even in this combat he has been intriguing for Austrian and Italian assistance, and calculating (vainly, we hope) upon the disaffection of portions of Prussia's new territorial accessions and the sympathetic aid of little Denmark. Times have sadly changed since France must needs go begging for help in a contest with a single European power.

This relative decadence is not the only difficulty against which the present Emperor must contend. Many roads to Germany were open to the first Napoleon. He was free to choose whether he would march through Belgium, violate the neutrality of Switzerland, or enter the friendly gates he kept open by his lavish promises to the Rhenish provinces. Now entrance through Belgium or Luxemburg can be made by Louis Napoleon only at the risk of encountering the open hostility of England and Russia. If he traverses Swiss territory he will awaken dangerous jealousies and antagonisms, and there is only left a narrow strip of Prussian and South German territory, which bristles with fortresses and is defended by three-quarters of a million of resolute soldiers. On this line of operations it is a grave question whether he will ever be able to make a telling offensive demonstration, and if he does not guard his strongholds with extreme care the Prussians will make France, instead of Germany, the seat of war.

The only advantage enjoyed by the present Emperor over the first Napoleon is in the superiority of the naval strength of the former. It remains to be seen how decisive this advantage will prove. The original Corsican fitted out great fleets, too, but they went to sea only to become the prey of English cruisers, and to demonstrate that the conqueror of armies was doomed to perpetual defeat on the ocean. It would be singular if this fate should now be reversed, and the French army on the Rhine with its imperial leader be defeated while his navy was spreading havoc on the Prussian coast. Yet such a spectacle is by no means improbable. The deep indignation aroused at Berlin by the eagerness of the British merchants to furnish coal to the Emperor, and the active exertions made to defend the Germanic ports, joined to the fact that a formidable array of French vessels of war is even now within easy sailing distance of their probable points of attack, indicate that the Prussians have much more serious apprehensions of danger from the cannon of the French iron-clads than from the Chassepots of the French soldiers. That the Germans will bring many powerful agencies to bear in defending their imperilled coast, however, cannot be doubted, and at the worst they will bear manfully any damages that may be inflicted.

In all the early struggles of the first Napoleon he was greatly assisted by the daring republican sentiment of his own troops, and indirectly by the democratic proclivities of portions of the population whose territories he invaded. The present Emperor is regarded not only as the deadly foe but as the despicable betrayer of liberty by every intelligent republican of Europe, and while he will fail to win the cordial support of the liberal Frenchmen whose rights he has shamefully violated, every republican of Germany will fight against him with all the energy that deep political feeling, combined with patriotism, can inspire. The mighty people whom Napoleon has wantonly assailed will strike not only for their loved Fatherland which they wish to have legally expanded

> "Where'er is heard the German tongue,
> Where'er its hymns to God are sung,"

but they will strike to avenge past injuries, to obtain future security, and to punish the most treacherous and relentless foe of human liberty that now curses the earth.

In such a contest it will be singular if the Emperor is not defeated, and defeat to him means dethronement and death or exile. In the latter event he may again find refuge on our hospitable shores, and if he happens to come here poverty-stricken as well as shorn of power, we trust he may find employment in General Lee's Virginia college as an expounder of "Cæsar's Commentaries" to Southern students.

THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Guardians of the Poor held yesterday afternoon, a variety of subjects connected with the management of the Almshouse were considered, and a number of facts were elicited which indicate that the affairs of the city boarding-house across the Schuylkill will offer a profitable field for investigation to any one who will undertake to explore them to their lowest depths. Mr. Parker, who appears to be the live man of the board, contrived to create considerable excitement, and although he was voted a nuisance by the other members, some of his statements were apparently well substantiated and were entitled to a more respectful hearing than they received. With regard to the death report from the colored men's ward Mr. Parker showed that the greatest irregularities have existed, and that there has been a culpable mismanagement on the part of somebody. Thus the official statement of the number of deaths in this ward for the months of March, April, and May last was twenty-nine, whereas the official statement of the number of burials for the same ward for the three months named was forty-five. Mr. Parker also asserted that in some of the statements names are reported as dead, while there is no record of their burial, while others are reported as buried, but with nothing to show that they had ever died, and others again are reported buried who are still carried on the hospital books as living or discharged.

The explanation given of the discrepancies alluded to by Mr. Parker was, that in consequence of the pressure upon the ward of relapsing fever cases, the doctors were overworked and several of them sick with the fever, so that they could not give such attention to the record of the cases under their care as was desirable. Mr. Parker was unable to appreciate the sufferings of the physicians to the same extent as his colleagues, and according to his view of the case they have a pretty good time of it. "They go to their duty about 9 o'clock," said Mr. Parker, "and there is not a man on duty after 12, or generally after 10. Then they dress up and slick their hair and shine their boots and pin their ears back and march around with a lady over the ball-rooms or out in the garden picking flowers. I can't get these men to attend to a case of sickness when I want them. I tell you these doctors have not attended to their business. Their books have been kept by a poor, overworked nurse there, who is worth his weight in gold." Without undertaking to say whether this graphic sketch of the Almshouse medicos is strictly true to nature or not, the fact that the records were not properly kept was certainly demonstrated.

It is to be regretted that the active and inquiring disposition of Mr. Parker is not appreciated by the other members of the board, and in view of the apparent desire to crush him, a substantial triumph achieved yesterday must have been eminently gratifying to him. The Committee on Proposals for Meat reported favorably on bids for mutton and veal, but were unable to make any recommendation with regard to beef. Mr. Parker desired the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, and when it was urged that the usual method was to prefer the "lowest and best" bidder, he pledged himself personally to see that the contract was fulfilled if it was awarded to the lowest, without regard to the "best," and the concurrence of the board in his view of the case elicited the remark, "That is very encouraging; I got something through," which suggested to us the inquiry whether Mr. Parker intends to contract for the beef himself.

The lively interchange of civilities yesterday between Mr. Parker and the other members of the Board of Guardians, if amusing, was not entirely dignified or creditable; but it at least served to show that there are some things about the Almshouse management that need investigation. This city has been visited during the present season with a new form of pestilential disease, full statistics of which are of the utmost importance to the community, and a very large portion of these statistics are made up from the hospital reports of the Almshouse. If these reports are unreliable, our data with regard not only to the relapsing fever, but to all other diseases, will be at fault. For some reason or other there has been a disposition shown in official quarters to check inquiry into the nature and extent of the ravages committed by the relapsing fever, and that the public are as well informed on the subject as they are is due almost entirely to the exertions of private persons.

The report submitted to the Board of Guardians yesterday shows that there are now in the Almshouse 3012 persons. At this time last year there were 2930, or 82 less than at present. Of the present inmates 1325 are males and 1687 females. Within the last two weeks there were 225 admissions, 7 births, 49 deaths, 36 elopements, and 181 individuals discharged. Lodgings were granted to 43 and 118 meals were bestowed during the last month. Since the last report the House receipts amounted to $419·92, and the house Agent collected $461 for support cases. 100 lumps of forfeited butter, weighing about 82 pounds, were received.

THE INCREASE OF CRIME.

Judge Paxson yesterday delivered an impressive charge to the Grand Jury, in which he called their attention to the frightful increase of every description of crime, and requested their earnest co-operation with the officers of the law in protecting the law-abiding portion of the community by securing the prompt and severe punishment of those who are guilty of offenses. Judge Paxson, speaking for himself and colleagues, announced a determination to administer the law with such severity that criminals would be made to fear and respect it. If this determination is resolutely adhered to some check at least can be placed upon the performances of the criminal classes. We have reached a condition of affairs when leniency towards murderers, thieves, and ruffians generally is simply an outrage to society at large; and let those who are disposed to prey upon society understand that punishment will be certain, and that the full penalty of the law will be imposed by the courts, and in very many cases the choice between crime and honesty will not be a difficult one. As Judge Paxson truly said, "We cannot afford any experiments in a large city like this in the present condition of society," and it is better that our malefactors should be shut up in the penitentiary for as long a term as the law will permit than that the lives and property of decent people should be endangered by a mistaken tenderness on the part of those who are entrusted with the duty of protecting the innocent and punishing the guilty. The frightful prevalence of crime is largely due to the lax administration of the laws, and things have certainly reached a condition that demands a more rigid enforcement of the pains and penalties that are the just dues of malefactors.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

On Thursday next, the 4th instant, State elections will be held in North Carolina and Tennessee. In North Carolina an Attorney-General, members of Congress, and members of the State Legislature are to be elected. The Republican candidate for Attorney-General is Samuel F. Phillips, his Democratic opponent being William M. Shipp. The following are the Congressional candidates, as far as they have been announced:

Dist.	Repub.	Dem.
1	Clinton L. Cobb.	
2	Charles R. Thomas,	L. W. Humphrey.
(Vac).	Joseph Dixon,	
3	Oliver H. Dockery,	Col. Fred. M. Waddell.
4	James H. Harris,	Sion H. Rogers.
(Vac).	Madison Hawkins,	R. B. Gilliam.
5	Gen. Wm. L. Scott,	James M. Leach.
6		Francis E. Shober.
7	Alex. H. Jones,	Plato Durham.

In the Sixth district there is a so-called "Reform" candidate in the person of Hardu H. Helper, the brother of Hinton Rowan Helper, of "Impending Crisis" notoriety. The vacancy in the Second district was created by the death of Hon. David Heaton; that in the Fourth district by the expulsion of Deweese, the cadetship broker. Harris, the candidate for the Forty-second Congress in this district, is a colored man. At the last State election, which was held in 1868, Holden received 96,499 votes for Governor, against 88,451 for Ashe—a Republican majority of 13,048. The vote for President the same year stood, for Grant 92,241; for Seymour 73,600—a Republican majority of 18,641. The whole number of votes registered in 1868 was 196,876, of whom 117,431 were whites and 79,445 colored. The following was the vote in each Congressional district in 1868:—

District.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
First	15,476	11,893	3,583R.
Second	14,895	12,293	2,602R.
Third	15,314	13,353	1,961R.
Fourth	14,796	13,556	1,240R.
Fifth	14,525	11,123	1,402R.
Sixth	11,103	12,192	1,089D.
Seventh	10,829	10,347	18R.

The Legislature elected in 1868 was made up as follows:—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	38	82	120
Democrats	12	38	50
Rep. majority	26	44	70

As the term of Senator Abbott expires on the 4th of March, 1871, the new Legislature will be charged with the duty of electing his successor. The canvass has been very bitter in the State, and in view of the recent disturbances the result of the approaching election is involved in some doubt, although the Republicans will probably be successful in carrying the State at large. The Democrats, however, confidently expect to gain at least two members in the Forty-second Congress.

The election to be held in Tennessee is for Supreme and Circuit Court Judges, Chancellors, and county magistrates. Six Judges of the Supreme Court are to be elected, two for each of the three divisions of the State—East, Middle, and West Tennessee. The following are the rival candidates, those on the Republican ticket having been placed in nomination by the Central Committee without the trouble of a convention:—

Divisions.	Rep.	Dem.
East Tenn.	Samuel Milligan.	T. A. R. Nelson.
	Terapham Wheeler.	J. W. Diedrick.
Middle Tenn.	John Trimble.	Peter Turner.
	W. H. Wisner.	A. O. P. Nicholson.
West Tenn.	Alvin Hawkins.	Thomas J. Fillman.
	William Smith.	John L. Sneed.

Of the Democratic candidates, those for Middle Tennessee were Democrats before the war, the others having been Whigs. Nicholson was the colleague of Andrew Johnson in the United States Senate, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, and, although his term did not expire until 1865, he deserted his post at once and went with the secessionists in a milk-and-water fashion. Nelson will be remembered as the "Eagle Orator" who created such a sensation in the Johnson impeachment trial. Many of the candidates for the Union offices are disqualified by the fourteenth amendment, and much excitement exists over the approaching contest in some parts of the State. Party lines in Tennessee are so frightfully mixed up that it is impossible to guess at the result with a show of accuracy.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Le Boutillier Brothers,

No. 912 CHESNUT Street,

WILL REOPEN PART OF THEIR STORE

To-morrow Morning, August 3.

THE REMAINING STOCK

OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Silks and Shawls,

WILL BE OFFERED AT PRICES TO ENSURE THEIR SALE BEFORE THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. [1t*4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

8 CHESNUT STREET. 8

1 FINEST SUMMER CLOTHING. 2

8 JOHN WANAMAKER. 0

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1st, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per Share, clear of United States and State taxes. Payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

8 1 10t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

☞ T. W. BAILY, No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL, £9,000,000.

SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 320 BROADWAY, New York.

CLOTHING.

FAMILIES GOING TO RURALIZE

Should BEWARE of the mischief resulting from not having a

GOOD TRUNK FULL

OF

COOD SUMMER CLOTHES

for each member of the Family.

We do not undertake to provide for the

FEMALE MEMBERS,

but NOBODY CAN APPROACH US IN AMPLE PROVISION for the

MEN AND BOYS.

Our Travelling Suits are splendid.

Our Ten Dollar Cheviots are unsurpassed.

Our Drap d'Ete Coats are the perfection of beauty.

Our Linen Ducks are marvels of cheapness.

Our Striped Cassimeres cannot be improved upon.

The public invited, singly or in families, to come to the

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

FOR THE SUMMER.

To prevent Sunburn, Freckles, and to make the skin white and beautiful, use

Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine.

It is a sure remedy for mosquito bites, and is the best of all Toilet Soaps. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

6 30 thstu1strp No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

The Perfection of the Art of Refining Whiskies.

P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the

CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES,

Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila.

It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fusel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is *Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc.* Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create *Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation*, and *Kidney Diseases*.

The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in *vacuo*, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled.

The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome*, and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes*.

Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.

7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.

PLEASURE TRAVELLERS

For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the

9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,

Or by taking the 3·20 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.

Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9·45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.

Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.

Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.

Tickets for sale at No. 106 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.

JAMES A. DINKEY,
7 8 1mrp General Ticket Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.—PLUM'S THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION FROM PHILADELPHIA AND HADDONFIELD TO ATLANTIC CITY, on FRIDAY, August 5, 1870.

Last boat leaves Vine street wharf 6·15 A. M., Cooper's Point, 6·30 A. M., Haddonfield, 6·53 A. M.

Fare for round trip, $1·25.

Children under 12 years, 75 cents.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

11* WM. PLUM.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,

LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 20 tuwtf

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3

STOCKS, LOANS, ETC., BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE BOARD OF BROKERS, BY GEORGE J. BOYD,

7 14 thstu2m* No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SALE.

MAPLE LAWN.

Beautiful Country Seat at Holmesburg.

ESTATE OF GEORGE W. BENNERS, Deceased.

Containing 8 acres; large frontage. Part could be cut into building lots. Good improvements, convenient to station, schools, churches, and stores.

For sale on easy terms. Apply to

EDWIN H. FITLER,
EXECUTOR,
7 23 stuth1st* No. 23 North WATER Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 CHESNUT Street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 6 15 No. 260 S. SEVENTH Street.

HATS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

237 SOUTH STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN STRAW, GIMP AND HAIR HATS, FOR LADIES AND MISSES,

To close out Summer Stock.

Sundowns, white, black and brown, 40 to 60 cents. Ribbons, Crapes, Flowers, Ruches, Frames, etc. Sash Ribbons, all widths and colors, 50, 60, 75, $1. The best bargains of the season in Sash Ribbons. We are receiving bargains from Auction daily.

MARKLAND'S

Store for good articles at low prices,

7 20 tuthsw] No. 237 SOUTH Street.

Ladies, notice—Trim your Hats while you wait.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole

AND

SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many of machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate—and get samples of the work,

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT ST.,

4 28 thstu8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

"AT THORNLEY'S."

ANOTHER SWEEPING REDUCTION.

GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

I am determined to clean out my SUMMER STOCK if the community need goods at HALF their usual price. I have went right through and marked prices down in some CASES FIFTY PER CENT., and in MANY CASES TWENTY-FIVE and THIRTY PER CENT.

Lace Pointes from $4 to $55.

Lace Sacques from $10 to $35.

Thin Mixed Dress Goods.

Lawns, Percales and P. K's.

Black Hernanies and Grenadines.

Linens and Japanese Grass Cloths (for Suits).

Black Silks, Pongee Silks, Japanese Silks.

Kid Gloves, Parasols, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

A full stock of STAPLE and DOMESTIC GOODS,

"AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,"

NORTHEAST CORNER

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

7 8 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 232 AND 231 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 9 tfrp

Phætons,

Jenny Linds,

Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 93 CENTS, 10 15 tf DILON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

The Murder of Mr. Nathan.

It seems as though, in the endeavor to clear away the mystery surrounding Mr. Nathan's murderer, the reporters of New York had been given permission to soar to the loftiest height and to the lowest depth to which fancy's wing could waft them. I can imagine the Smiths, Browns, and Joneses of the various newspapers, bursting, in a sweat of intelligence, into editorial rooms, laying in triumph the huddled heaps of facts before managing editors, and being instantly directed to "write up" their accounts, and append to each a "theory." Reportorial invention was certainly never put to a severer test. Nearly every one of the Sunday and the daily papers has had a "theory" of its own. From a consideration of the various hypotheses, it might be imagined that the brood of reporters had been brought up in the shadow of the detective wing, and that the shell through which they picked their way into newspaper existence was circumstantial evidence. It is not often that full swing is given to the New York reporter. So much that comes to his mill turns out not to be grist, that when corn of a sufficiently criminal character does fall in his way, he must be excused for grinding it very small indeed. The murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, last Friday morning, was of this character, and the reporters fed upon it like oxalic acid on an ink spot. Let us try to appreciate, while we compassionate their efforts, admitting, at the same time, that it is a pity that they are not forbidden to weaken, with ill-considered theories of their own, the effect of the facts which they so industriously collect. There are some readers who like to think a little for themselves, and who, without overweening discomfort, could dispense with the suppositions which those gentlemen bountifully rain upon them.

Knowing that I can detail here no item of news of which the telegraph will not have informed you before this letter is printed, I shall attempt nothing more ambitious than a collection of such odds and ends as occur to me of gossip and reflection. Since the hour when the murder became known, the north side of Twenty-third street directly opposite the residence of the Nathan family has been occupied by curious gazers whose number sometimes swelled into a crowd, sometimes dwindled to a group. I believe that since the moment when the news of the crime became public scarcely an hour has passed without finding a bevy of inquisitive watchers, besides the police, stationed upon that opposite pavement. It is no figure of speech to say that the stages which go near that point slackened their speed in order to allow passengers to satisfy the hunger of their eyes. The same thing may be said of the cars. Whenever one of them came near the intersection of Twenty-third street and Broadway the passengers, with few exceptions, jumped up, and, as if actuated by one will, stuck their heads out of the windows, and riveted their eyes upon the spot that murder had put beyond the reach of the commonplace. The hour was one of joy and triumph to the policemen. It gave them a coveted pretext for using their "locusts," and for practising that sort of blackguardism which the protection of the blue coat and brass buttons renders safe. Strange as it may seem, respectable men were heard to abet the detestable conduct of the New York *Sunday Mercury* in casting suspicion upon Washington, Mr. Nathan's youngest son. The reason that the *Mercury* took the course which it did is simply that its reporter, in endeavoring to gather news at a rather late hour, was repulsed by Washington. The reporters of the *Mercury* are not pre-eminently distinguished for refined feelings, gentlemanly manners, or religious principle. The instructions which they receive from Mr. Whitney are not precisely such as would tend to fit them for the kingdom of heaven. But when they "go" for a piece of news their tenacity of purpose is wonderful, and the piece of news usually has to succumb. The *Mercury* reporter, however, called on Saturday at an hour when such intrusion was particularly repugnant to the family. During every one of the twenty-four preceding hours the house had been visited by a stream of "interviewers," and it would have been strange indeed if the crushed spirits of the mourners had not asked for a little rest. It was Mr. Washington Nathan through whom this request found expression, and whom, therefore, the *Mercury* selected as the victim of its spite. This accounts for the two columns of malicious perversion that on Sunday morning appeared upon the first page of the *Mercury*, and labored to fix the crime on Washington. That an unprincipled and filthy paper like the *Mercury* should do so ought not, perhaps, to cause much surprise; but that any respectable man of sense should take up such arguments as were used in the *Mercury*, and should endeavor to give them consistency, is a fact at once astonishing and painful. I have but little doubt that hundreds of people made up their minds yesterday that Washington Nathan was the murderer of his father. When that cruel suspicion deepened until it seemed to catch the blackness of fact, it was easy to imagine a series of causes equally consistent and just.

I hope that, without being accused of starting a "theory," I may be permitted to make a remark about the diamond studs which were stolen. It seems to be taken for granted that stolen diamonds can always be disposed of without difficulty or danger, provided their setting be destroyed. It must be remembered, however, that jewellers have, with regard to diamonds, a memory quite as remarkable as detectives have with regard to faces. There are in this city jewellers who are so extremely expert in this particular that no diamond which has passed through their hands, no matter what change of setting it may experience, can any more escape identification, should it come to them again, than an escaped convict, sentenced by Judge Dowling, can elude, in or out of disguise, that magistrate's remarkable memory. The singular aptitude that many jewellers possess of recognizing, under any circumstances, diamonds which have once been in their possession, was curiously illustrated, some years ago, in the case of a diamond that was offered for sale to Ball, Black & Co., by a stranger who called at their store. The gentleman who has special charge of the diamond department, and to whom the stone was submitted, instantly recognized it, although its setting had been changed, as one that had disappeared some months before. He therefore kept it in his possession, notwithstanding his belief in the integrity of the stranger who offered it for sale. Slowly the course of the diamond was traced back from hand to hand, until a boy was reached who, at the time it disappeared, had been discharged under suspicion of having stolen it. Any contrast or comparison between the history of this diamond and of the studs that were taken from Mr. Nathan's shirt will probably, before this letter is mailed, be rendered pointless by the capture of the criminal. In case of that event's not taking place, however, as speedily as it is anticipated to occur, it will at least be interesting to reflect that the most valuable articles he stole cannot be disposed of quite so easily as most people imagine.

ALI BABA.

REPUBLICS FAVORING CUBA.

A League of South American Republics to Free the Spanish Antilles.

From the Panama Mail.

On the 17th June the House of Representatives, now in session in the capital, passed a bill which, if approved by the Senate, as it almost certainly will be, will be equivalent to a declaration of war against Spain. The bill was introduced in the House on the 12th May, and was enthusiastically received. It proposes the formation of a solemn compact between all the Spanish-American republics for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Spanish Antilles from the domination of Spain and the creation of republics in those islands. No doubt can exist, therefore, that the conversion of this bill into law would be tantamount to declaring the republic at war with Spain, and as such it would be considered by that kingdom or republic.

The committee of the House, which reported favorably on the bill, arrived deliberately at the following conclusions:—

1. The cause for which Cuban patriots fight is the same for which Colombia fought incessantly from 1810 to 1824.

2. The interests of self-preservation and our duty as a civilized and Christian nation justify in the most complete manner Colombian intervention.

3. The aggressions of monarchical Europe against the liberty and independence of America always have had and always will have for a base Spanish dominion in Cuba.

4. The policy of the United States cannot serve as a guide to Colombia on this occasion.

5. The resources that we may need for this war are not beyond our means.

6. The time has arrived that Colombia should assume in the politics of South America the position to which she is called by her topographical situation, her historical traditions, her population, and her political conquests.

Any one who knows the state of diplomatic relationship at present existing between Spain and her former colonies, cannot but readily understand that this step which Colombia has taken will lead not only to the freedom of the Antilles, but to the arrangement of such treaties between the South American republics and Spain as will set at rest forever many long disputed and much debated questions which have remained pending since the independence was gained. Commerce and agriculture may suffer for a while; but we still see room to hope that this republic may benefit by the crisis through which it will have to pass; and we believe the war, if commenced, will terminate with slight loss of blood, though at a large sacrifice of money, and leave old party rancors forgotten, from Colombians having again become brothers from having served on the same field and against the same common enemy.

THE RAMIE PLANT.

Process for Refining the Fibre.

A great deal of interest is felt by our agricultural and mercantile readers in the new textile plant known as ramie. A year or two ago single plants sold in this vicinity at the rate of one dollar each, but they have since been regarded by our planters rather as a curiosity than as an object of material interest, there being no economical agencies provided for preparing the staple for market. We have already stated that Mr. Emile Lefranc, of this city, has recently patented a machine which has proved entirely successful in separating the fibre from the woody matter and outer bark; and to show that American ingenuity has been turned in the same direction in other quarters, we extract the following from a letter received by Mr. Lefranc from a gentleman residing in Brooklyn, N. Y.:—

"I am glad to hear you have succeeded in freeing the fibre from the gum coloring matter. You speak of sending me a parcel of the fibre in a few days. Do not send more than one-half pound, and send it per mail, as it will reach me sooner and cost less than by express. When the sample reaches me, I will prepare it by my process and return it to you. In regard to the cost of preparing the fibre in staple of suitable lengths for spinning upon cotton, fine wool, worsted, and flax machinery, I can safely say, as the result of my experience, that twenty-five cents per pound (and forty cents per pound, including cost of raw material and waste) would be very near the cost—certainly not more—and would sell when so prepared for $1 per pound, as fast as it could be produced; and when prepared for spinning and imitating silks, could be sold for three or four times that price. My process is both mechanical and chemical.

"The amount of capital required to fit out the machinery, apparatus, and other expenses (not including premises and power to prepare 6000 pounds per week, would probably not exceed $10,000.

"L. W. WRIGHT."

Quite a number of persons in this vicinity are now preparing to go extensively into the cultivation of ramie. Our soil and climate are found to be exactly suited to its extensive and profitable production, and hitherto our people have been deterred from engaging in its culture only because of the want of machinery to prepare it for market. That want being now supplied, we may expect ramie to be forthwith added to our list of Southern staples, and, to some extent, take the place of cotton in the manufacture of textile fabrics.—*N. O. Times, July 29.*

CITY ITEMS.

ALPACA SACKS.
Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen Dusters.
White Duck Pants.
Fancy Linen Pants.
White Duck Pants.
White Marseilles Pants.
All kinds of Summer Clothing sold at prices
GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.—During the travelling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort.

In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to Four Dollars per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

A BRILLIANT DISCOVERY.—Every man and woman in the land, whose locks have been touched with silver by time, or prematurely whitened, has reason to rejoice that PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is numbered among the wonder-working products of this age of discovery. It is clear and free from sediment, while the shades of color it imparts are more natural than those produced by any other agent.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE POOR LITTLE SUFFERER will be immediately relieved by using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It softents the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, allays all pain, and gives the child quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 816 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND THEIR HEIRS.—Advice and information given free. If you have any kind of claim against the Government of the United States, write to or call at once upon R. S. LEAGUE & CO., the General Collection Agency, No. 136 S. SEVENTH Street.

MARRIED.

RUBY—HAY.—On April 7, 1870, at the parsonage, 1405 Hanover street, by the Rev. William H. Monroe, Mr. GEORGE W. RUBY to Miss KATE M. HAY, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DALTON.—On the 1st instant, HUGH DALTON, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Forty-third street and Lancaster avenue, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FRITZ.—On the 30th ultimo, from injuries received at the late fire, FRANCIS FRITZ, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Philadelphia Hose Company, No. 1, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of the Philadelphia Hose Company, Eighth street, below Fitzwater, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment at Machpelah Cemetery.

LORD.—On the 1st instant,, SIMEON LORD, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Lodge No. 9, A. Y. M., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Blue Bell, Darby road, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 9 o'clock P. M. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

NORTH.—On the 30th of July, 1870, EDMUND B. NORTH, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Independence Lodge, No. 60, of Blackwoodtown, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Chew's Landing, Camden county, N. J., on Wednesday, August 3, at 3 o'clock.

SOMERNDIKE.—On the 30th ultimo, JACOB W. SOMERNDIKE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Church street, Bridesburg, on Wednesday, August 3, at 3 o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On the 1st instant, SARAH, wife of William Williams, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1520 South street, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. REBECCA L. HOWELL.—In the death of this lady, which took place suddenly, on the 20th day of July, a loss has been sustained by a large circle, who deeply mourn her departure. Many have shared her hospitality, and been cheered by her genial and generous kindness. It is these who are conscious of the irreparable loss, and feel forsaken at her departure. They have many kind recollections of her good deeds, her cheerful benevolence, and her constant friendship. She possessed many good traits, noble characteristics, and shining virtues. She was for years a constant visitor at the prisons, and, without hope or expectation of reward in this world, administered comfort and relief to the unfortunate. Her benevolent labors in this direction were interrupted by the sad affliction of two of her children, who were prostrated by distressing sickness, requiring her constant attention. As her family cares and anxieties became more imperative, she gradually withdrew from the more prominent duties of society, leaving to others who were less incumbered with the cares and anxieties of home a good example of benevolence and self-sacrifice.

She was a kind neighbor, always ready to assist in sickness with cheerful alacrity, and very often at the sacrifice of her own comfort, forgetting her own ease for the good of others. Her well-provided table was ready at all times to dispense refreshment to the welcome visitor, without stint or that arbitrary ceremony which so often mars hospitality. At her genial board preferences of rank were forgotten: the poor and the rich met together, and were made at ease by her cheerful and unostentatious disposition, feeling that their welcome was sincere. While she was engagded in her family duties, without warning, the dread summons came. With calm and tranquil mind she summoned her family around her. With thoughts dwelling upon the mercy of her Maker, with firm belief in the merits of her Saviour, reclining in the arms of her affectionate husband, and surrounded by her sorrowing family, her spirit passed quietly away. M.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
8 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CHOICEST
Spring Leaf Japanese Tea
AND
Fine Souchong Teas,
OF THE FINEST QUALITIES, FOR SALE AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY Street,
Philadelphia,
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc.,
OF
Superior Styles and Finish
AT
Wholesale and Retail.
WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p
CORNELIUS & SONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD21 ABOVE CHESNUT.

LOST.

LOST ON FRIDAY, 29TH ULT., A PACKAGE of ONE HUNDRED TICKETS TO BUSTLETON. As they are useless to any one except the owner, the finder will please return to this office. 8 1 3tr

FINANCIAL.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,

Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the

Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds.....	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
COMMERCIAL AGENTS,
No. 54 PINE STREET,
6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October,
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.
We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at
NINETY (90)
And interest in currency added to date of purchase.
These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.
They are secured by a first mortgage on 5000 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.
A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.
For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to
C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
Sterling & Wildman,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
4 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 2 8

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 1 2

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 7 13m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
At 75, Interest Regularly Paid.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$60,000 SOUTH MOUNTAIN IRON AND RAILROAD CO.
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
At 75 and Accrued Interest,
SECURED BY 17 MILES OF RAILROAD,
Finished and doing good business, and about 23,000 acres of Coal and Iron ore land situated in Cumberland Valley, Pa.
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Streets,
7 27 tf Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE.
TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.
The cheapest investment authorized by law are
General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company
APPLY TO
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

WASHING MACHINES.

TO THE DOUBTFUL.
Bring some soiled clothing on any Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and we will prove to you that the
KING WASHER
Will do the work well and quickly.
We will sell them payable in easy instalments.
We are agents for the RELIANCE WRINGERS, the easiest to work in the market. [5 5 thstu3mrp
J. H. COYLE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Wooden Ware, Yarns, Etc.,
No. 516 MARKET STREET.
Agents wanted for Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 4 26

THE COMPLETION OF ST. PAUL'S CATHREDAL.

From the London Saturday Review.

Completion of St Paul's! Is St. Paul's, then, unfinished? If so, how comes it to be so? and if so, how is it that it remains incomplete? In answering these questions we are driven into considerations at once historical, æsthetic, and, to use a sonorous word, moral. First, as to the historical facts. As everybody knows, old St. Paul's was destroyed in the great fire of London in 1666. The cost of rebuilding the city, including St. Paul's and the parish churches, was defrayed by a tax on coals. But this public impost was, in the case of the cathedral, supplemented by private contributions; indeed, it was a tradition, even in those remote and pre-historic days when subscription lists were not, that St. Paul's was a national concern. When old St. Paul's was tampered with under the name of restoration by Inigo Jones, contributions were sought from and given by all sorts of notables. In Stuart days as much as £100,000 was raised for this purpose, and Laud encouraged or imposed voluntary gifts, especially from bishops and Church dignitaries, which looked very like those benevolences to the Crown which the people contributed because they could not help doing so. A single city merchant, Sir Paul Pindar, gave as much as £10,000 After the fire the portion of the coal-tax which went to the rebuilding of St. Paul's was again helped by voluntary contributions, which reached to a sum of more than £120,000, and somehow or other, after thirty-five years' struggle, St. Paul's was so far completed that it was weather-tight and covered in; that is to say, about £740,000 was expended on its ponderous walls, its stately dome, and its magnificent exterior. Sir Christopher Wren received the usual reward of benefactors of the human race. Envy and detraction, meanness and calumny did their work. The great architect who had received the magnificent salary of £200 a year for doing a work which a century and a half, nineteen Popes, and a dozen architects had failed to do at Rome—for at the present moment St. Peter's is, like St. Paul's, unfinished—was charged with "frauds and abuses," and dismissed from his work at the age of eighty-seven, in the year 1718. A king, George I, had arisen who knew not Joseph, and St. Paul's was never completed, except in that sense in which a private nobleman's house may be said to be completed in which the interior walls are not panelled or papered, which is totally without fittings or decorations, which has neither ceilings nor furniture. The coal tax was wanted for other purposes, the surveyor's place was wanted for some German favorite; the Georgian era had set in. This incompleteness of the Cathedral of London, which was a hundred and fifty years ago a parsimonious necessity, is now a huge and scandalous and standing obloquy on the fame and name of England.

That it was not intended—as perhaps may be pretended by those who, like that eminent economist Judas Iscariot, may tell us that money spent in church magnificence were better given to the poor—that St. Paul's should exhibit its actual cold, desolate, chilling, and repulsive interior as normally characteristic of what is called Protestant simplicity, is not a matter either of conjecture or of *a priori* probability. Wren has left on record what he meant to do with St. Paul's. His designs for its completion are still, not in their entirety, but in their main features, extant. He intended to "beautify" the interior "with the more durable ornament of mosaic work, which strikes the eye of the beholder with a most magnificent and splendid appearance, and which, without the least decay of colors, is as lasting as the building itself." He went so far as to lay plans for the introduction of the art from Italy; he and Bishop Compton negotiated for the purchase of Levantine marbles. He distinctly states that the existing "painting and gilding of the east end were only intended to serve the present occasion till such time as materials could be procured for a magnificent design of an altar, consisting of four pillars wreathed, of the richest Greek marbles, supporting a canopy hemispherical, with proper decorations of architecture and sculpture, for which the respective drawings and a model were prepared." Sir James Thornhill's trumpery pictures in the dome, done at forty shillings a yard square, and put up against Wren's wish, bear the same relation to the real art with which Wren intended St. Paul's to glow as a lath and plaster arch at a town holiday does to the Arch of Titus.

From those days to these St. Paul's has been left as Wren left it. Now, as then, "the fluted pilasters of plaster, painted with blue paint, and veined with gold, at the east end of the choir," in mock ultramarine, which originally cost £150, remain on eyesore to taste and a scandal to propriety. As far as anything was done in the way of decoration, it was done by the painter and grainer "William Thompson," at the humble figure of 4s. per yard. It is true that there have been protests, faint and intermittent, against this sordid neglect. In the young and fervid days of the nascent Royal Academy, such a man as Reynolds proposed to introduce paintings into the interior of St. Paul's; but with all due acknowledgments for the spirit of the artists of those days, it is a matter of congratulation that the distinguished artist who ruined New College Chapel at Oxford and St. George's at Windsor, as far as decoration is concerned, together with Mr. Benjamin West, and Angelica Kauffman, and Mr. Dance, and Mr. Cipriani, were prevented by the stupid opposition of those famous prelates, Archbishop Cornwallis and Bishop Terrick, who refused their consent to the scheme, though it was warmly approved of by the Dean, afterwards Bishop, Newton. The completion of St. Paul's was left for better days, even for our own. Had the thing been done in the last century, it would only have been half done, and the half would have been a miserable failure. Neither the public spirit nor the artistic skill was forthcoming. The day of the revived practice and study of Christian art had not risen. The late Dean Henry Hart Milman, poet, historian, and, if not an artist, penetrated with artistic feelings, was the first to set about the real work of completing the cathedral of which he was the official custodian. But the design to some extent failed. It comprised two objects, which, if not incongruous, were scarcely homogeneous. There was rather too much of perhaps necessary policy in his proposals. Availing himself of the popular taste for popular evening services, the late Dean, with the consent of his chapter, ten or twelve years ago asked for funds to fit up the dome space for these special services, and threw out proposals not very explicit or imposing for decorating the interior. Half measures seldom answer. The money was not very well spent; a huge and unsightly organ was introduced at enormous expense into the south transept, and a few windows, an intermittent use of gilding, and two highly creditable mosaic pictures were executed. Enough was done to show that more must be done, and more completely; and the expenditure on an avowed experiment was not without its value.

Very recently Dean Milman's scheme has been revived, and with a force and emphasis which alone can secure success. There is no timidity or half-heartedness about the promoters of the present attempt to complete St. Paul's. They are to be credited with that boldness which is the first and usually most successful element in promoting a great work. We have seen the appeal, which we understand will be presented to a great public meeting, to be held at the Mansion House on Wednesday next. The great leaders in Church and State have undertaken to advocate a cause which enlists no party views, and addresses itself only to a national and religious necessity, and seeks to remove a national disgrace. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Gathorne Hardy and the Earl of Carnarvon represent the great political parties; art, commerce, and property will be combined to acknowledge their respective duties, and to urge upon others claims which their representatives admit in their own persons. The promoters of the plan wisely, we think, ask for subscriptions in instalments; for the work which they undertake must exhaust many years in its completion, and much time and consultation in settling it.

There ought to be no doubt as to the answer which the public will give to this demand. What has been done or what is doing in almost every diocese in England, there ought to be no hesitation about as regards the largest and wealthiest city in the world. London can scarcely afford in common decency to leave undone what such places as Ely and Hereford cheerfully undertake. If Sir Paul Pindar two hundred and fifty years ago gave £10,000 to this very St. Paul's; if, only the other day, Sir B. Guinness expended for the honor of his own city as much as £150,000 on such a cathedral as St. Patrick's; if we find it announced that the territorial magnates are at the present moment subscribing their fives and tens of thousands of pounds for the cathedrals of Gloucester and Chester, the £250,000 which is asked for in the case of St. Paul's amounts, as regards such a city as London, to the proverbial flea-bite. If Bristol can build that half of its church which was never built, and at the same time complete that queen of parish churches, St. Mary Redcliff, it is ridiculous—we can find no better word for it—to think of leaving St. Paul's as it is. Country folks and the "intelligent foreigner" only laugh at us when we talk of the difficulties of the work. That the chief church of the richest city in the world should be conspicuous even among parish churches in these days of art and culture, church building, church restoration, and sumptuousness even in markets, town halls, and Manchester warehouses, for its blankness, desolation, and barbarous dulness, is one of our inexplicable English facts. It is not to be accounted for, and to justify it is puerile and impertinent. There it is. It won't do to say that St. Paul's ought to remain plaster and wash, when, as a matter of fact, we gild and paint and inlay and carve our own ceiled houses and our own shops every day. There is an eating-house in the Poultry just finished which exhibits ten times the splendor of St. Paul's. The memorial to Prince Albert and its costliness would probably exceed both in amount and elaboration what is proposed to be done at St. Paul's by five or ten times the cost—proportions of size being allowed for. The time has come—the art has come—the men and the skill will not be found lacking—will the spirit and heart of England fail to answer the call? The City of London itself, in which during the last twelve years perhaps twice as much has been spent in private structures of very great architectural pretence and considerable architectural success as is asked for at St. Paul's, furnishes the best omen for a St. Paul's which we need not be ashamed of. The Thames Quay and the new City streets announce what the great City church must be. We are told that the City companies and many great City men are getting enthusiastic. We hear of £2000 promised in one quarter if £100,000 is raised in a twelvemonth. Before the scheme comes before the public several single gifts of £1000 each are guaranteed. And what, after all, is £250,000 to London merchants, to owners of London house property, to the firms and corporations whose annual profits are reckoned by five or even six ciphers?

The fact is that people don't love London or feel the pride they ought to feel in London. Part of this feeling is affectation, and part mere flunkeyism. London is a city to be proud of; the old reproach of its squalor and ugliness is being rapidly wiped away. More expenditure in architectural splendor, and on the whole more real taste, has been shown of late in London than in any other capital in Europe. It is our stupid English habit to vilipend our own successes. Our geese are not so much swans as goslings or ducks. The reconstruction of the Belgravian quarter is ten times better than a Hausmannized Paris. The Law Courts, if sordidness and Ayrtonism do not interfere, will far exceed anything done by German professors and royal dilettantism on the Continent. Everybody has an interest in London architecture; everybody who is connected with the Government, the law, and the trade of the empire. St. Paul's belongs to the citizens, but it also belongs to the West-enders and the country families and the season immigrants. St. Paul's belongs to Manchester and Liverpool, and, for the matter of that, to Australia and Canada and India. St. Paul's is the cynosure of the empire. It is not a mediæval structure, to be sure, and does not precisely assimilate with mediæval feelings; and everybody gives, and gives because it is the fashion, to mediæval churches. But it is the only great and sumptuous church of the first-class which the Church of England as it is has built, as it were, on its own ground. St. Peter's was built, we admit, but it was butlt by contributions which, in the way of indulgences, shattered the strong fabric of the Latin Church. The completion of St. Paul's will be a tacit but significant hint to certain so-called Œcumenical Councils. It will prove that English Churchmen have confidence in themselves. St. Peter's rose at the expense of the best spiritual interests of the communion of which it is the noblest material structure. What if it shall have been reserved for the Church of England to complete St. Paul's as the symbol of the English revival of religion and the proof of the hold which English worship has on the English mind? But apart from these important ecclesiastical considerations, the present appeal in behalf of St. Paul's recommends itself as a work truly national—of the greatest artistic interest and value—and as an opportunity which we are convinced will not be neglected of wiping out a scandal and reproach alike religious, artistic, and imperial.

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Is now being made and sold in large numbers both in France and England. Can be had only at the manufactory. This piece of furniture is in the form of a handsome PARLOR SOFA, yet in one minute, without unscrewing or detaching in any way, it can be extended into a beautiful FRENCH BEDSTEAD, with Spring Hair Mattress complete. It has the convenience of a Bureau for holding, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order. This Sofa Bedstead requires no props, hinges, feet, or ropes to support it when extended, as all other sofa beds and lounges have, which are all very unsafe and liable to get out of repair, but the Bedstead is formed by simply turning out the ends or closing them when the Sofa is wanted. The price is about the same as a lounge. An examination of this novel invention is solicited.

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The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

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The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On 25 and upwards..... 2 per cent.
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" 300 " ..... 4 "

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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An Act to Provide for the Paving of Pennsylvania Avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of Pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the northwest gate of the Capitol to the crossing of Fifteenth street, west.

The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners, or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind, to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and, in fact, all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (public, No. 154) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made. It is provided therein "That the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards

All communications in relation to pavements should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds, and Works, U. S. Capitol, WASHINGTON, D. C. 7 29 10t

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1870

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1 COMMON BOARDS.
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WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 31 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill,

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Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

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PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

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C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.—WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1870.

On the petition of GEORGE THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 21st day of October, 1856, and reissued on the 1st day of February, 1859, and again reissued in three divisions, numbered respectively 2569, 2570, and 2571, on the 16th day of April, 1867, for an improvement in PUTTING UP CAUSTIC ALKALIES, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 20th day of SEPTEMBER next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 30th day of SEPTEMBER next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of OCTOBER next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER,

7 26 10 3t Commissionor of Patents.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

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New Patent Water Filter and Purifier

Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.

In operation and for sale at the MANUFACTORY, No 220 DOCK Street, and by House-furnishing Stores generally. 4l

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVANSAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until 12 o'clock M., on the 11th days of August, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1870, viz:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars), ungummed on flap, 3¾ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¾ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3¾ by 6¾ inches (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8¾ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4¼ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

Six and a five-eighths by 9⅛ inches (round cut)—one quality.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, RULING PAPER STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All of the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps, of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such watermarks or other devices to prevent imitation, and bear such printing and ruling as the Postmaster-General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

Whenever envelopes are order of the styles known as "Black-lined" or "Self-ruled," (lines printed inside, or ruled on the face), the same shall be furnished without additional cost, the contractor to pay all charges for royalty in the use of patented inventions for said lined or ruled envelopes.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed and kept in order at the expense of the contractor The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster-General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton and linen cloth, glued on, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labelling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

This advertisement and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrapper furnished by the department must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE.

No proposal will be considered unless offered by a manufacturer of envelopes, and accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:—

Note size	1,468,250
Letter size, first quality	60,467,500
Letter size, second quality	8,956,750
Letter size, second quality (ungummed)	3,618,000
Extra letter size, first quality	5,815,750
Extra letter size, second quality (ungummed)	454,000
Official size	569,000
Extra official size	3,100
Newspaper wrappers	4,936,250
Total	86,289,500

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars ($200,000) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 5, page 256), approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, "he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any court having jurisdiction thereof."

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the following rights:—

1. To reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it.

2. To annul the contract whenever the same or any part thereof is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor.

3. To annul the contract, if, in his judgment, there shall be a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a wilful attempt to impose upon the Department Envelopes or Wrappers inferior to sample.

4. If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfil every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

BIDS

Should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,

12 eod 13t Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposals must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1—Flax Canvas, etc.	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, etc.	No. 14—Ox hides for rope.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot staff.	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and coal.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.
No. 12—Leather.	

CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.

Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.

Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.

Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21. 7 12 tn4w

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twentieth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on Eleventh street, below Thompson, Twentieth ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL

7 20 23 26 30aul 4 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-first Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, August 4, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Washington street, Manayunk, Twenty-first ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,

7 20 23 26 30 aul 4 Secretary.

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA,
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 7th day of July, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to Create a Loan for a House of Correction," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Create a Loan for a House of Correction.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, for a House of Correction, five hundred thousand dollars, for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, July 7, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for a House of Correction;" and the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one

THE NATHAN TRAGEDY.

BURIAL OF MR. NATHAN—INTERESTING JEWISH RITES.

From the N. Y. Post of last evening.

The funeral of Mr. Nathan took place this morning from his late residence, No. 12 East Twenty-third street. As early as 7 o'clock the crowd began to assemble in the neighborhood, and by 10 o'clock Twenty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, presented the appearance of a vast army swaying to and fro. The street was densely packed with women, men, and children. As many as twenty-five thousand were present.

The house was completely filled by the relatives and friends of the deceased. All appeared stricken with grief, and many were the moist eyes and sobs uttered by sympathizing friends.

At 7 o'clock this morning, according to the custom of the Hebrews, which is observed upon all, the poor as well as the rich, the body was washed and shrouded by the members of the Society Hebrah Hesed be Amet, which is attached to the congregation of the Nineteenth street synagogue, of which Henry S. Allen is President and Jonas M. Phillips Vice-President, who performed the ceremony. The family now took their last look and farewell, and the body was placed in the coffin and screwed down, and the clothes of the family were rent. The coffin was a plain rosewood one, with no ornaments or plate, as is the Hebrew custom. The body and face were very well preserved and natural, the eyes were somewhat discolored, and the mouth firmly compressed, and a look of agony was evident.

The coffin was placed in the front parlor and covered with a black cloth; at the head and foot candles were burning and flowers were placed around. At 10 o'clock the pallbearers, Messrs. Emanuel Hart, Samuel A. Lewis, John M. Lawrence, J. S. Abecasis, Solomon L. Cohen, W. Rosenfeldt, and four others, Directors of the Mount Sinai Hospital, of which the deceased was President, ranged in a circle around the bier. Among those present were Judges Cardozo and Ingraham, Mayor Hall, Count Joannes, Rev. Drs. Fintner, Phillips, Isaacs, Sternberg, Gutheim and others.

Rev. Mr. Lyons performed the funeral services. After a short prayer he made the following address:—A mournful spectacle is this we have to contemplate. A tyrant, murdered under similar circumstances, would excite grief and pity, and how much more does the case struck down by the hand of an assassin; a blow which brought down a doting father, a fond husband, a generous, upright man. His name was a synonym for honor and benevolence. In private life he was kind and affectionate; in public life kind and just. His charity was catholic, limited to no creed, race or nationality. He was descended from one of the oldest Portuguese families which were driven to this country by the Inquisition. He was brought up in the oldest synagogue in this city, and he was noted for his zeal and fidelity for it. He pronounced a high eulogy upon the benevolence and character of the deceased, and closed with the following words:—"Death has come in the shape of a thief at night, without warning. The blow of the assassin could only reach his body, not his soul. The Lord has given, the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The body was carried to the hearse, and the Rabbi made the following prayer in Hebrew:—"And when they carry him they say, and when the tabernacle setteth forward the Levite shall take it down, and when the tabernacle is to be pitched shall set it up, and the stranger that cometh nigh shall be put to death. And it came to pass when the ark set forward, then Moses said, Rise up, Lord, and let Thine enemies be scattered, and let them that hate Thee flee before them. For He shall give His angels charge concerning thee, to guard thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee on their hands, lest thee dash thy foot against a stone. The Lord is a man of war; the Lord, is his name. The Lord shall fight for you and ye be silent."

The procession was immediately formed outside, the hearse was immediately preceded by the officers of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the officers and children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of Seventy-seventh street and Third avenue. The relatives and friends then followed in carriages. The members of the Stock Exchange followed alongside on foot.

The route was as follows from the house:—Through Twenty-third street to Sixth avenue, down Sixth avenue to Nineteenth street, through Nineteenth street to Fifth avenue, passing the Synagogue, where the procession stopped about two minutes, according to custom; down Fifth avenue to Tenth street, thence to Avenue A, where one portion of the carriages crossed the ferry, and the remainder proceeded to Houston street ferry. They joined on the other side, and proceeded to the Jewish Cemetery called Shearith Israel, opposite Cypress Hill. The bier was deposited on the grave, and the minister and assemblage passed around the coffin seven times chanting the funeral service.

The remains were taken towards the grave, the minister reading prayers, after which it was taken back to the House of Prayer and other prayers said.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during the month of July of $17,000,000. The following is a recapitulation of the statement:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
5 per cent bonds	$221,589,300 00
6 per cent. bonds	1,755,558,850 00
Total	$1,978,148,150 00
Interest	33,679,871 16
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates at 3 per cent.	$45,420,000 00
Navy pension fund, at 3 per cent	14,000,000 00
Total	$59,420,000 00
Interest	373,684 98
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Amount outstanding	$3,591,117 25
Interest	466,791 43
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,106,256 00
Fractional currency	39,757,684 48
Gold certificates of deposit	38,870,480 00
Amount outstanding	434,644,190 48
Total outstanding	$2,475,803,457 83
Total interest	34,519,847 57
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,510,323,305 40
Amount in the Treasury—Coin	102,920,206 20
Currency	38,068,623 20
Total amount in Treasury	$140,998,829 40
Debt less amount in Treasury	$2,369,324,476 00
Debt less amount in Treasury July 1	$2,386,358,599 74
Decrease during the past month	17,034,123 74
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	$69,004,001 17
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, amount outstanding	$64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,094 16
Interest paid by the United States	8,815,345 49
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	2,227,673 73
Balance of Interest paid by United States	$6,563,671 76

THE ENAMELLING BUSINESS IN PARIS.—The *National* reveals some of the secrets of the "enamelling" business at Paris. Recently a lady well advanced in years, who had renounced the pomps and vanities of the world, was curious to know some of the tricks of this trade, and repaired to a famous professor of the art for rendering her sex "beautiful forever." Addressing the Parisian "Rachel," she said, "Perhaps you mistake the motive of my visit. I have come to endeavor to repair what is irreparable." "Madame, I am quite at your service," said the enameller. "Well, how do you go to work?" "I employ several methods. If you wish to be done thoroughly, like —— (naming a certain great lady), several days of preparation are necessary. Look in this magnifying mirror. You see all the wrinkles and hollows which time has imprinted upon your face. Well, I first fill up these hollows by these fine silken threads, which are carefully laid in each wrinkle, and attached by some adhesive preparation. This takes a very long time, and requires great dexterity of hand. When every wrinkle is thus filled up, I spread over the face one of my preparations, which fixes the thread firmly to the skin and keeps them all in their place. After that a slight dusting of violet powder, which must be constantly renewed. This process will last for a month, after which it must be repeated." "Well," said the lady, "but during the month, how about washing the face?" "You must not think of washing, nor even blow your nose. That would disturb the position of the threads laid in the crow's feet, madame." The priestess of the fountain of youth then detailed more minutely other less elaborate means of repairing the ravages of time, mentioning various titled dames who had been "rejuvenated" in a most successful manner, and informing her visitor that "permanent beauty," equivalent to a new skin, cost only 500 francs, and other minor improvements in proportion.

—The proprietor of a London suburban pleasure ground has announced to his patrons that his "Second Grand Prize Baby Show, open to all England," is shortly to take place. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, commenting on the proposed exhibition, says:—It appears that the agreeable exhibition of last year was so far successful as to encourage the promoter of it to repeat the performance. He takes credit to himself for having discovered a mission, and "wishes it to be understood that his only desire is to cultivate in the minds of mothers that proper care of their offspring to which England owes so much of her characteristic greatness." He promises that the affair will be carried out "in the same honorable manner and with all the delicacy which an exhibition of this kind naturally demands." Delicacy is a relative term on which people's notions very often differ, but a row of nursing mothers behind a pole, being refreshed at intervals with tin cans of London stout, does not strike us as a spectacle of an elegant or of a refining description; and, if we remember rightly, that was the sight offered to witnesses of the last display of competitive infants. It is a sorry thing that the amusements of the people should be so degraded. This baby-show is a sickening illustration of the brutal depths to which the lower classes are brought in their tastes for recreative excitements. The baby serves in turn for every sort of artistic speculator. We farm the baby, paint the baby, have the baby dropped into a ditch, or weighed and measured like a pig for a medal, or we wait until its little limbs grow stronger to have it tossed by tumblers on the high rope, or taught to lisp comic songs dressed as a clown, in order to give a zest to tobacco and beer in the modern music-halls.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18-karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs. Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmw3

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2tf Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CHOICE TABLE
CLARETS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7t Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
3 31§ A few doors abov Chesnut st., Philada.

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR DISCHARGES are entitled to bounty, and it can be procured for them in all cases in which they would have been entitled if the discharge had not been lost, on an application made of ones to R. S. LEAGUE & CO. at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, either in person or by letter

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 5:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., and Reading at 7:30 A. M. and 6:35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M. and 9:25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2:50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 9:20 A. M., 12:45, and 6:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30, and 5:15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:45 and 8:05 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:30 A. M. and 8:50 A. M., passing Reading at 7:23 A. M. and 10:40 A. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon and 3:50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 4:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 3:45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6:25 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6:45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7:15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9:40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4:45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5:30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6:55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5:25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6:50 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8:15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10:00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1:05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4:55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6:25 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9:00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

6:05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2:30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4:50 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7:50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 5:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 A. M., 2 and 5:30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10:45 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:45, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:30 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lamberville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

The 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

August 1, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—

TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:00 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, superintendent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870,
trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,
from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6:45 A. M. Accommodation and 4:30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,
from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7:00 A. M. Accommodation and 3:30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.* Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " Long Branch.....2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M. and 7 P. M.
For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2:50 P. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8:00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation	10 A. M. & 12:50 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	11:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	5:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 9:40 A. M. & 3:20 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11:35 A. M.
Erie Express	5:40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1:15, 3:30, and 5:20 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8:00 and 11:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:20 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 7:05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 and 9:45 P. M.

Abington at 2:35, 4:55, and 8:45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9:30 A. M. and 8:10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SOMETHING UNDERSTANDABLE IN THE TAX LAWS.—The Washington correspondent of the *Press*, under the head of "Taxes Repealed," lately made the following statement:—

"The new tax bill provides that from and after the 1st of October next all taxes imposed upon carriages, watches, piano-fortes, yachts, billiard tables, and gold and silver plate shall cease, together with the taxes upon boats, barges, flats, legacies and successions, passports, and gross receipts of railroad, insurance, and other companies. After the 1st of May, 1871, the special or license tax now imposed upon all kinds of dealers, physicians, lawyers, brokers, claim agents, etc., will be discontinued, except that paid by distillers, brewers, cigar and tobacco manufacturers. The tax on sales also ceases after the 1st of October, except that paid by stamps (broker's tax), together with the stamp duties on promissory notes for less amount than $100, such notes now requiring a five-cent stamp. The two-cent stamp upon receipts for money is abolished from October 1, and the income tax of 2½ per cent. on all over $3000 shall be collected only during the years 1870 and 1871. The license tax due May 1 has already been paid in advance for the present year, hence persons will not be called upon again for that."

The sentence beginning "After the first of May, 1871," in the foregoing statement, is calculated to deceive, as it does not tell the whole story, for the latter clause of section 1 of "the Act to reduce Internal Taxes," approved July 14, 1870, says, "But this act shall not be held to repeal or in any way affect the special tax on brewers by said section" (79th section act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 9 of the act of July 13, 1866, as amended by section 2 act of March 2, 1867), "or for the special taxes imposed by the act approved July 20 1868, entitled "An Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," or the acts amendatory thereof.

The act of July 20, 1868, imposed special taxes upon distillers, rectifiers, compounders of liquors, wholesale dealers in liquors, retail dealers in liquors and manufacturers of stills; also upon dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco, and manufacturers of cigars.

This act was further amended by the act approved April 10, 1869, which struck out the fourth paragraph of section 59, relating to retail dealers in liquors, a portion of the fifth paragraph, relating to wholesale dealers in liquors, and that portion of section 59 relating to compounders of liquors—making the latter rectifiers by the amendment—and imposing special taxes of twenty-five dollars upon retail dealers in liquors, and of one hundred dollars upon wholesale dealers in liquors.

The case, as it stands now, continues all special taxes as heretofore until May 1, 1871, and persons now in business or commencing before May 1, 1871, will be liable for special tax to that date, the same as before the approval of the act of July 14, 1870. After that date such special taxes will be assessed and collected only from distillers, brewers, rectifiers, wholesale dealers in liquors, retail dealers in liquors, manufacturers of stills, dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in manufactured tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco, and manufacturers of cigars.

After October 1, 1870, the several taxes on sales imposed by the internal revenue laws now in force are repealed, excepting such taxes on sales as are by existing laws paid by stamps, and the taxes on sales of leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, foreign and domestic distilled spirits and wines imposed by the act of July 20, 1868, and the acts amendatory thereof.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND.—On Thursday afternoon, while intoxicated, Michael Dougherty, residing on Herman street, Germantown, at a place known as "Crystal Palace," made an attack upon his wife. She retaliated by striking him on the head with a bottle. They became reconciled, but later in the day, as the wife sat bathing her head, which had been bruised in the first assault, Dougherty made a second attack upon her, knocking her from the chair to the floor. He then kicked her several times about the body, and left her senseless. Alderman Thomas issued a warrant for his arrest, and Officer Howard secured his prisoner at a tavern on Lehman street. Mrs. Dougherty was in a delicate condition at the time the assault was made, and the injuries received were so serious that the services of a physician were required during all of last night. Dougherty was committed to await the result of her injuries.

A WAR MAP.—From James S. Earle & Sons we have received a map of the seat of war in Europe, compiled from the latest and most authentic sources by U. Hendschel, and published by Schaus, of New York. This map gives the whole of Prussia and the North German Confederation, Austria and the South German States, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, the northeastern part of France, the southeastern part of England, and the northern part of Italy. All the railroads are laid down, together with the principal highways, so that any one can easily follow the movements of the opposing armies. The map is uncolored, except on the boundary lines, and for practical purposes it is the best chart of the seat of war that has yet been published.

PUBLIC BATHS.—Germantown, not to be behind the age, has determined to have a public bath, and the pool known as Kelley's dam, on the line of the Chesnut Hill Railroad has been chosen as the place. The location is eligible and commendable, and the bath no doubt will be well patronized. For those who cannot swim an enclosed space of shallow depth will be provided. The bath will be opened by Saturday next, and an admission fee of five cents will be charged. Time allowed in the water, thirty minutes. The dam will be enclosed by a high fence, the erection of which will be proceeded with at once.

BAL MASQUE AT ATLANTIC CITY.—To-morrow evening a *bal masque* and fancy dress party will be given at the Excursion House, Atlantic City. A fine time is looked forward to by all those who propose to attend. Numbers of the boarders at Atlantic will grace the ball with their presence, and also many from this city who will go down expressly for the purpose. Ample refreshments will be provided, and every arrangement made for the greatest comfort of the guests. Costumes will be provided by a costumer from the city.

NEW NAME.—Co. F, 10th Regiment N. G. P., at their last meeting, proposed naming the company "The Disston Light Guard," after Hamilton Disston, Esq. This company numbers between 75 and 100 men. One peculiar feature is the absence of boys in the ranks. Captain G. W. Stalnrook is an efficient officer, who has seen active service at the front, and consequently is the right man in the right place. Co. A. Fire Zouaves had better look to their laurels.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Shortly after twelve o'clock this morning a police officer in the neighborhood of Paul and Unity streets, Frankford, heard a cry of "murder," and upon looking around found that it came from the house of a Mrs. Grey. Proceeding to the spot he ascertained that a burglar had endeavored to effect an entrance to the place. Of course the would-be thief managed to escape.

A REGISTER APPOINTED.—Yesterday Governor Geary appointed J. Alexander Simpson to act as Register of Wills for the unexpired term of General William A. Leech, lately deceased. Mr. Simpson is a well-known member of the bar, and has been especially active during the past few years in the management of contested election cases.

OVERBOARD.—About 11½ o'clock last night Mary Haines, while suffering from an overdose of "molasses whisky," tumbled into the Delaware at Smith's wharf, below Chesnut street. Officers Lex and Campbell hearing her cries, went to her assistance, and succeeded in rescuing her.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, Lennox Lower, aged 18 years, whilst riding on the front platform of one of the Ridge avenue cars, accidentally tumbled off and suffered a compound fracture to one of his arms. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

WOOL.—An individual named William Johnson yesterday drove up in front of a store at Gothic and Front streets, and loading on his dray a bale of wool, commenced moving off. He was pursued and captured, and will have a hearing to-day at the Central Station.

FIRE.

A Manufacturing Establishment in Danger.

The alarm of fire about 11 30 this morning was caused by the accidental ignition of some wool in the picker room in the northwest end of Milne's Mill, Naudain street, above Twentieth. The contents being of a highly inflammable nature the flames soon gained headway, but fortunately through good management they were confined to the one apartment.

The mill is five stories in height and occupied as follows:—First floor by William H. H. Hughes & Co., manufacturers of dress goods; second, third, and fifth floors by William Young, cotton spinner; and the fourth floor by Samuel Scott, as a weaving establishment. The operatives, the major portion of whom were females, were considerably frightened, but all managed to escape without injury.

The amount of loss sustained is not at present known, but will not exceed $3000. The room in which the damage was done forms a wing to the main establishment, and was used by Mr. Young. The interior of the establishment was damaged somewhat by water, but not enough to prevent operations.

HASSLER'S BAND.—The brothers Hassler are organizing a splendid military band, which will be ready to commence operations by October. The band will be composed of the best instruments in the city, and it will consist of about sixty performers in addition to a drum corps of twenty. The members will be handsomely uniformed, and the organization will undoubtedly be in every way worthy of the liberal support of our citizens as well as of our military men. The eminent musical abilities of both the Messrs. Hassler are well known, and they will undoubtedly spare no exertion to make their band the best in the country.

ELECTION OF CANVASSERS.—Yesterday the Board of Aldermen met in the Common Council Chamber, President David Beitler in the chair. Aldermen Moore and Stearne being chosen to act as tellers, the board at once proceeded to the election of canvassers for the First and Second wards. This accomplished, they adjourned to meet again to-day at 4 P. M., and will continue their sessions daily until selections are made for all the wards.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—Last night the notorious bootblack Michael Bird, aged eighteen years, discovered a man asleep on the pavement at Third and Dock streets, and at once proceeded to search his pockets. Whilst so occupied an officer stepped up and collared him. This morning he was sent to prison.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Policeman Clopp yesterday shot a mad dog at Sixteenth and Seybert streets.

EXTENSIVE BREWERY at public sale. See Thomas & Sons' advertisement.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The South Broad Street Crime—Trial of the Hirees.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Yesterday Mr. Shepherd sent before the Grand Jury three bills of indictment charging John W. Baldy, *alias* Welsh, William H. Duncan, and Christopher Nalty with rape upon the person of Miss Jarvis, robbery from her person, and assault and battery with intent to kill Mr. Moorby, who was her escort on the evening of the outrage. The Grand Jury returned the bills as true, and Baldy, *alias* Welsh, was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty. This morning was fixed for the trial, the announcement of which drew a large audience into the court-room.

The prisoners Duncan and Baldy only were in the dock, and by their restlessness and nervousness of manner evinced considerable uneasiness of mind. They were shabbily dressed, and presented quite a hard appearance. Miss Jarvis was present from the opening of the Court, surrounded by friends, and Mr. Moorby was also in constant attendance. They both appear like persons of respectability, occupying a good standing in society.

Nalty, the third prisoner, who is understood to have turned State's evidence, occupied a dock by himself, and was in frequent communication with the detectives. The jury was empanelled after the fashion of homicide cases, and then the trial proceeded, the accused being represented by Charles W. Hoffner and Christian Knauss, Esqs. Messrs. Sheppard and Dechert prosecuted.

The case was opened by Mr. Dechert, who stated that the indictment now placed before the jury was that charging the offense of rape.

Agnes C. Jervis, being called to the stand and sworn, testified as follows:—Before coming to this city I lived at Wilmington; I came here in the beginning of July; I was staying at No. 2053 American street; I remember my visit to South Broad street on the evening of July 14; I left home about 7 o'clock; went down by the Union line car, and left the car just as it turned into Broad street; I went towards Federal street; and met Mr. Moorby in Broad street, on the west side, near Federal; this was about ten minutes of 8 o'clock; we went down towards the park and walked as far as those buildings that were unfinished, and it was there we met those men, who were sitting around the building; after we passed the buildings about fifty or sixty yards we noticed that they were over in the fields; they came over and seized Mr. Moorby and kicked him, presented pistols at his head, and beat him; two of them held me; there were four men at that time, and had pistols in their hands; then the carriage came along and Mr. Moorby broke from the men and caught the bridle of the horse; Mr. Moorby had hold of me, trying to get me along, while the four men were dragging at my skirts and beating him; we did not stop the wagon, but the horse slackened his pace and I had my foot on the step and was partly in when they struck the horse to drive him on, and I fell out; Mr. Moorby was knocked senseless and I was choked and dragged to the railroad; then they dragged me over the trestle-work and said that if I made any noise they would shoot me; there were seven of them there; two of them had hold of me and the others followed on behind; they asked me where I lived, and what was my name, and I told them none of their business; they asked me who was the gentleman with me, and I told them to ask him; I do not know how far along the railroad they carried me, but they took me about a yard off from the track, and then they violated my person, all of them; after that they lifted me up and gave me my hat; one of them asked me what I had in my pocket, and I said "Nothing;" he told me not to lie about it, and then took $11 from me; they then told me to go home, that they were done with me; I begged them to take me across the bridge, but they left me; I crossed the trestle-work and met a carriage, and the gentlemen inside took me to the Baltimore Depot, where I got into a car and went home to American street. I fully identify the prisoners as two of those who violated my person; Baldy was the leader; he was the one who took the money from me; on Broad street two pistol shots were fired at Mr. Moorby.

Cross-examined—I had been residing here about three weeks when this occurred; I came here from Wilmington; before living at Wilmington I lived in New Orleans; my parents came to Wilmington with me and then returned South; I have been visiting my sister in American street; I have known Mr. Moorby about one year; have been accustomed to see him every other evening; before this occurrence I met him in Broad street Tuesday evening; he took me to the cars, and I made an appointment to meet on Thursday evening; I saw Duncan among the men in the field after I passed the unfinished buildings in Broad street; there were three with him then, one of them being Baldy.

I recollect that seven men took liberties with my person; I cannot recognize them and I do not know their names, but I know that Baldy, Duncan, and Nalty did so; Duncan held my hands and afterwards took his turn; they had their hands over my mouth, and I could not say anything; they all left me together and went further down the railroad, and left me to come up the other way; Baldy took my hat off and handed it to one of the other men while this was going on; I had been tripped to the ground when my hat was taken off; Baldy told one of the men to take it away and be careful not to tare it; when I crossed the bridge and got into the carriage I told the gentlemen what had occurred; I did not learn their names, but saw one of them yesterday.

Cadmus Moorby—I reside in Hicks street, between Reed and Wharton; I have known Miss Jervis nearly one year; I left home about ten minutes to 8 o'clock this evening and met Miss Jervis at Broad and Federal at about five minutes to 8, and then we walked south on the east side of Broad; we strolled along to from fifty to seventy yards below the unfinished brown stone houses, and I not feeling well, proposed to return; we were on the point of doing so when Miss Jervis said, "See, there's a horse;" I saw three forms behind the fence, and said they were men; I put her arm in mine and we were hastening away when these men got over the fence; they were armed with pistols; three of them came up and attacked us; they were Baldy, Duncan, and Nalty; they at first professed to be policemen by calling each other so; the first thing I knew I received a blow upon my head; I drew my revolver, but it being unloaded it was of but little service; they did not seem to be bent upon robbery, but upon obtaining possession of this young lady, and they fought for that and I resisted; the fourth man came up, and while two of them struggled with her two of them fought me; I received several blows about the body and ribs with some blunt instrument; Baldy put a pistol to my head and said if I did not make less noise he would put a bullet through my head; I did not mind that and fought on as well as I could; then a carriage or Germantown wagon drove up, and I, dragging Miss Jervis along, seized the harness of the horse and begged the men inside to take the lady in; the wagon partially stopped, and I had almost got her upon the step, when the horse was whipped up and I was dragged on until I was fairly exhausted; I recovered for a moment and was preparing to run with Miss Jervis, when Baldy swore by the eternal God he would shoot me; he fired at my head, and I heard the ball whistle by my head; I was then knocked senseless, and for the first time let go of Miss Jervis; when I recovered Miss Jervis and the men were not to be seen; I alarmed the neighborhood, collected a number of men and we made search for them, but without success; after going to my house I went with my partner to American street, reaching the house where Miss Jervis lived about one o'clock, and learned what had occurred.

Cross examined—When these men came up to us they asked what we were doing out at that hour; and I asked what business was it of theirs? the only reply was a knock on the head.

THE NATHAN TRAGEDY.

The Rumor of an Arrest—Some Startling Developments—The Murdered Man's Son.

The New York *Sun* of to-day says:—

The Twenty-third street murder was the all-absorbing topic of discussion in every part of the city yesterday. That the popular interest excited by the tragedy is in nowise abated is evidenced by the manner in which every flying rumor, no matter how improbable or ridiculous, was caught by the public and commented upon. The most notable of these was

THE RUMOR OF AN ARREST,

which proved upon investigation to be incorrect. How it originated no one seems to know. Certain it is that its authorship cannot be charged to the much-abused reporters, as it was first announced, so far as we can ascertain, in the Supreme Court room and at the Stock Board. The story ran to the effect that a plumber recently in the employ of Mr. Nathans had been arrested, and that the watch and bosom studs of the murdered man were found in his possession. Very many, over-ready to enlist any suspicious circumstance in support of the theory that Washington Nathan committed the murder, expressed the opinion that the story originated with the family of the deceased, and was intended to divert public attention from the son. They did not stop to think how unlikely any sane person would be, for such a purpose, to invent a story that would be sure to be so soon exploded. It cannot be denied that the cruel theory that the sons are suspected of complicity in the murder meets with credence on the part of a considerable portion of the public. This suspicion is unjust, and has positively no grounds on which to rest.

THE DETECTIVES

are not inclined to talk much about the matter, and if they have any important clues, which is doubtful, they keep them safely locked up in their own breasts. Captain Kelso has his whole detective force at work, and each man, with his wits sharpened by visions of retiring from the force on a fortune of $25,000, is exerting himself to his utmost.

Several hundred people crowded the street in front of the Nathan mansion up to a late hour last night. Men, women and children thronged the streets and sidewalks, and stared at the brown-stone walls and white curtained windows of No. 12 Twenty-third street, as if they momentarily expected

SOME STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel was also thronged during the day and evening, and the murder was the almost exclusive topic of conversation. Many friends of the Nathan family and members of the Jewish congregation were present, and nearly all of this class characterized the theory of the son being the murderer as a base libel.

NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS

had been reported at Mulberry street last night. The Coroner's inquest will not be resumed until the latter part of the week, or until some additional evidence shall be forthcoming. It was yesterday reported that there was

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN THE SAFE

on the night of the murder, which sum was carried off by the assassin. The *Courrier des Etats Unis* says that on Saturday Washington Nathan opened the down town safe of his father, at No. 48 Broad street, handing over to the family the will of the deceased, with other papers.

DIGGING FOR FACTS.

It was said last night that the workmen had begun tearing up the pipes of the water closets in the Nathan mansion, and that they will continue on down through the sewer, if necessary, to find something to establish one of the theories that have been broached.

THE LATEST.

The theory that some one in the house committed the murder has been at last taken up by the police. This is proved by the fact that plumbers were yesterday engaged to search the sewers and traps leading from the water closet.

It is said that nothing was discovered. It is not alone necessary that the traps near the water closet should be searched, but supposing that the bath-room had been used by the murderer, it would be necessary to have the sewer scrutinized some distance along its length.

THE SON,

Washington Nathan, has stated that he has said all he can say about the circumstances attending the discovery of his father's dead body, and has further stated that he will not and cannot say anything more about it. He is still confident that his statements as to his knowledge of the circumstances of the murder must be and should be satisfactory.

THE DETECTIVES

are worn out in attempting to discover the murderer, and each and every one seems to have his own theory. Captain Kelso states that every theory which has been propounded at headquarters has been carefully worked out, and that more men have been engaged in hunting up the facts surrounding the murder than in any previous case.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5000 Union Cl bs..	7	100 sh Read R.....c.	47⅛
$10000 do.	7	100 do.....c.	47⅜
3 sh Bk of N Am..	225	100 do.....	47⅜
1 do.....	225	200 do.....18.	47⅛
10 sh O C & A R.b5.	44	100 do.....	47⅜
100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	17	200 do.....3d.	47⅛
100 sh Penna R.....	57⅛	200 do.....18.	47⅜
100 sh Leh Nav.....	54		

SECOND BOARD.

$400 City 6s, New..	101	12 sh Penna R....	57⅜
$100 do.....	101	6 do.....	57⅜
$1000 N Penna 6s..	95¼	200 do.....	57⅜
10 sh Leh V R.....	57⅜	2 do.....	57⅜
10 do.....	57¾	200 sh Read R.....	47⅜
30 sh O C & A R....	44	6 do.....	47⅜

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,

Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, August 16, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Large and valuable Brewery Building and Lager Beer Vaults, N. W. corner of Thirty-first and Master streets, 100 feet by 200 feet, two fronts. The improvements are a stone building, about 50 by 100 feet, formerly occupied as a brewery (by Christian Rentschler). There is ample ground for additional vaults. Terms—One-third cash. Immediate possession.

No. 2. Dwelling and stable, northeast corner of Thirty-first and Master streets. All those messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate at the northeast corner of Thirty-first and Master streets; containing in front on Thirty-first street 100 feet, and in depth along Master street 180 feet. The improvements are a three-story brick dwelling and large brick stable. Terms—One-third cash. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
8 2 6 13 3t 4Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-School for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 2 6uths26*

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Reduction of Duties.

Philadelphia Claim Agent Arrested

The North Carolina Troubles.

The Foreign Mail Service.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

No Battle Yet.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Advices have been received here by telegraph from the Prussian headquarters on the Rhine, up to 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that there had been no general engagement up to that time. Scouting parties and skirmishers from both armies are continually making raids into the enemy's territory, but it is believed that this was more to accustom the troops to the sight and fire of the enemy than for any other purpose.

ROME, Aug. 2.

The French Chasseurs

left Civita Vecchia yesterday. Italy is concentrating troops on the Roman frontier.

American Contributions to the War.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—The Deutsche Bank of this city offers to receive and disburse the donations made in America for the benefit of the wounded soldiers.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 2—1 P. M.—Consols, 88⅞ for money and account. American securities dull. United States 5-20s of 1862, 82; of 1865, old, 81½; of 1867, 80¼; 10-40s, 79. Stocks dull. Erie, 15⅝; Illinois Central, 102; Atlantic and Great Western, 21.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—1 P. M.—Cotton firmer, with an upward tendency. Middling uplands, 8d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales 10,000 bales. Bombay shipments to 1st instant 4000 bales. California white wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 10,000 quarters, all American. Corn, 33s.@33s. 6d. Beef, 113s. 6. Pork, 122s. 6d. Lard quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 2—1 P. M.—Refined petroleum quiet and steady. Spirits turpentine firm.

ANTWERP, Aug. 2.—Petroleum opened declining at 45½ francs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reduction of Duties.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The last monthly report of Bureau statistics was delayed for the purpose of giving the public debt statement, and contains, in addition to what has already been announced, the new tariff act, with a table showing the estimated decrease of duties now reduced or made free, the net reduction amounting to twenty-four millions per annum.

The Foreign Mails.

No other changes are contemplated in the manner of transporting the foreign mails at present. The service is now as safe and rapid as can be expected in view of war troubles, and no complaints are made by the business community.

The North Carolina Troubles.

Reports from United States officials in North Carolina are to the effect that the presence of United States troops is having an excellent effect in the preservation of order in the disaffected districts of that State. They believe that every voter can now be protected in his right of ballot in the election on Thursday.

Secretary Belknap

returned this morning and will remain for a few days.

Forging Government Claims.

The detectives of the Second Auditor's Office ordered the arrest last week of a prominent claim agent of Philadelphia, lately in business in New York, on the charge of forging claims against the Treasury Department. The accused was taken to New York on Saturday, and committed in default of $5000 bail. He asserts his ability to establish his innocence, and his name consequently is withheld for the present.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department has ordered Ensign Jasper to the schooner America and Lieutenant Yates to the California.

Lieutenant-Commander Ryan has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the California.

Bounty Laws.

No law granting bounty was enacted by the present Congress, nor has any such been enacted since March 3, 1869.

Senator Nye

is in Washington arranging for patents to the State of Nevada for its quota of agricultural college lands.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 2.—At 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in Dalton's eating house, near the Central Depot. The flames spread to several stores on Genesee street, and have not yet been extinguished. The loss will exceed $15,000.

Evangelical Alliance.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 2.—An interesting union meeting in favor of the Evangelical Alliance was held on Sunday evening in the Baptist church. The Hon. William G. Allen, of Oswego, presided, and many addresses were delivered by various speakers.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following —

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock.....	90⅞	Pacific Mail Steam..	39⅛
do. scrip.....	86⅞	Western Union Tele	34
N. Y. & Erie Rail..	21	Toledo & Wabash R.	47⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.....	94⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	58⅛
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	89	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	75½
Cle. and Pitt. R. ex-d.	104	Adams Express ex-d	67
Chi. and N. W. com..	81⅛	Wells, Fargo & Co....	13⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref..	83⅛	United States.....	43⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.....	112⅜	Tennessee 6s new...	60½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	92¾	Gold.....	121⅞

Market weak.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—Cotton quiet; sales of 400 bales uplands, 20c.; Orleans, 20¾c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales of 6500 barrels State at $5 50@7; Ohio at $6 35@7 50; Western at $5 50@7 30; Southern at $6 40@9 50. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales of 90,000 bushels No. 2 spring at $1 27; amber State at $1 60; winter red Western at $1 52@1 58. Corn advanced 1c.; sales of 55,000 bushels new mixed Western at 97c.@$1 01. Oats dull; sales of 16,000 bushels State at 62½@66c.; Western at 54@56c. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard heavy; steam, 16@17¼c.; kettle, 17¼@17¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 01½@1 02.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 2.—Cotton—better feeling but not quotably higher and market quiet. Flour firm and in good demand; Howard Street superfine, $6@6 50; do. extra, $7@8; do. family, $8@9 50; City Mills superfine, $6 25@7 25; do. extra, $7 25@8 25; do. family, $8@10 50; Western superfine, $6@6 50; do. extra, $7@7 50; do. family, $7 50@8. Wheat steady; prime to choice red, $1 76@1 85; good to prime, $1 45@1 65; white, $1 75@1 90; Western and Pennsylvania, $1 50@1 85. Corn—white, steady and lower; sales at $1 20@1 23; yellow, $1 10. Oats, 47@50c. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18c.; clear do. 18½c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, 26@26¼c. Whisky unchanged.

—The Lake Shore, Columbus and Ohio River Railroad Company has been organized with a capital of $2,500,000. The certificate of incorporation was filed at the office of the Secretary of State on Saturday week.

THE MITRAILLEUSE.

Full Description of "the Cluster of Gunbands"—What Two Steady Men May Do.

From the London Globe.

To destroy your enemy in the shortest time, in the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense, is the first maxim of war. The stone that whistled from David's sling, the bullet of the "zundnadelgewehr," and the volley of the "machine-gun" had all the same object. Since the days of Roger Bacon the aim of all improvements in fire-arms has been to carry the greatest possible number of deaths to the greatest possible distance. Grape, canister or case, and shrapnel, all contain bullets, and are all means for multiplying deaths. The field-gun mows down its hundreds by showers of case at close quarters, or at longer distances rains bullets from the bursting shrapnel. The mitrailleuse or machine-gun, on the contrary, sends a large number of small projectiles independently, and with precision, to a considerable distance. We may divide arms on the latter principle into two classes—first, those which discharge their bullets from a single barrel, fed by a many chambered breech; and, secondly, those in which each cartridge has its corresponding barrel, the charging and discharging of which is direct, and more or less simple. It is obvious that, for rough usage and continuous firing, it is better that a large number of rounds should be dred from a considerable number of barrels so placed as to support each other and add strength to the whole machine. The French Mitrailleuse, as well as the Belgian Montigny, belongs to the second class, and the following brief description is equally applicable to both arms:—The machine gun consists of a cluster of barrels, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principles as an ordinary field gun. At a few hundred yards, indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish between these weapons, as far as outward appearance goes. To the barrel is attached a massive breech action, capable of being opened and closed by a lever. In the Montigny arm the cartridges are carried in steel plates perforated with holes corresponding in number and position to the holes in the barrel. This steel plate, in fact, forms the "vent piece" of the system. The central fire cartridges being dropped into the holes in the steel plate, stand out at right angles from it, and the plates, thus ready charged, are so carried in limber and axletree boxes specially fitted for their reception. When the gun comes into action the breech is drawn back, a steel plate full of cartridges is dropped into its corresponding slot, and the breech block thrust forward and secured. The gun is now on full cock, and contains from thirty to forty cartridges, which are fired by a "barrel organ" handle, either one by one as the handle works round click-clack or in a volley by a rapid turn of the wrist. When the gun is empty the breech block is again withdrawn; the steel plate, carrying the empty cartridge cases, lifted out, and a fresh plate dropped in, if necessary. The advantage possessed by the machine gun over infantry fire is that it is never in a funk. Bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still the thirty-seven barrels of the Mitrailleuse shoot like one man, and at 800 or 1000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of from ten to twelve feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is necessary, and the whole operation is performed so rapidly that two steady, cool men could maintain a fire of ten discharges per minute. On the other hand, the Mitrailleuse could not well compete with the field gun, and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner. The foreign press are welcome to write *rhodomades* about the sudden death of wretched horses at incredible distances. This is peace practice. The horses came from the knacker's yard, not from the banks of the Eibe, and there were no Uhlans sitting on them. We are also tempted on such occasions to take the square root of the reported distance as the actual range. The future of the Mitrailleuse, however, depends on coming facts. The day's experiments are over; there are hundreds of machine guns trundling towards the Rhine. The drum-like roll of their volleys may ere long be heard in the vineyards of Rudesheim, or on the edge of the Black Forest; and the "thud" of the bullet may strike something softer than a wooden target. Yes, the machine-gun is *en route* for the Rhine; the experiments will now be on a gigantic scale; and Mr. Cardwell may adjourn his special committee until after Christmas, at any rate By that time the voice of war will have given the verdict by that time the Chassepot, the Zund-nadel-gewem, the shrannel, and the volley gun will each be credited with a ghastly account, and we shall know which engine destroys human life in the shortest time, the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—The Sheriff yesterday evening disposed of the following properties at public sale in the old Court House, Sixth street, below Chesnut:—

A lot of ground on the northeast side of Allegheny avenue, above Cedar street. Price, $50.

A lot of ground fronting on Clearfield and Lemon streets, Twenty-fifth ward, $90.

A lot of ground on Lemon street, above Richmond lane, $100.

A lot of ground on Bath street, above Butler, Twenty-fifth ward, $125.

A lot of ground on Agate street, below Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, $100.

A lot of ground on Casper street, above Butler, Twenty-fifth ward, $100.

A lot of ground on Pike street, below Myrtle, Twenty-fifth ward, $100.

A lot of ground on Memphis street, above Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, $50.

A lot of ground on Tulip street, north of Allegheny avenue, $75.

A lot of ground on Catharine street, west of Sixteenth, Twenty-sixth ward, $100.

A dwelling northwest corner of Third and Queen streets, $50.

A factory on Worth street, above Oxford, Frankford, $4000.

Three frame buildings on Front street, above Otter, $50.

Frame house on Erie avenue, back of K street, Twenty-third ward, $300.

A dwelling on Cumberland street, west of Coral, Ninth ward, $600.

A dwelling on Summer street, west of Twenty-first, $2100.

A lot of ground, with improvements thereon, at Sixty-third and Callowhill streets, $1500.

A lot of ground and dwelling on Oxford street, above Twenty-first, $95.

A lot of ground and building on Nineteenth street, north of Girard avenue, $2000.

A lot of ground northwest corner of Front and Harrison streets, $50.

A lot of ground and building on Fifteenth street, north of Wood, $3100.

Three lots of ground on Montgomery avenue, Eighteenth ward, $90.

A wharf at Hanover street, Delaware, $60.

No. 435 Chesnut street, $15,200.

Building north side of Wood street, above Thirteenth, $600.

A lot of ground corner of Allegheny avenue and Gaul street, Twenty-fifth ward, $40.

A dwelling on Callowhill street, east of Sixth, $4200.

A lot of ground on Twenty-fifth street, west of Passyunk road, $125.

A lot of ground and frame building on the north side of Trout street, below Fourth, $275.

A lot of ground and building on the south side of Trout street, below Fourth, $200.

A lot of ground and building on the east side of Fourth street, below Race $85.

A lot of ground at Clearfield street and Delaware avenue, $50.

A lot of ground and frame building on Gaskill street, below Fourth, south side, $225.

Brick building, Twentieth street, below Poplar, $1350.

Brick building, east side of Fourth street, north of Wood, $600.

A brick store and dwelling north side of Naudain street, above Twenty-fourth, $2200.

Wheat Sheaf Hotel, corner of Richmond street and Wheat Sheaf lane, $4500.

Brick dwelling on Wharton street, east of Seventeenth, south side, $2300.

A lot of ground and building on Main street, above Manheim, Germantown, $200.

A lot of ground on the south side of Lombard street, below Twenty-fourth, $800.

A lot of ground southeast corner of Tenth and Berks streets, $4500.

A lot of ground and building on Emerald street, below Huntingdon, $50.

Two stone buildings on Cresson street, Manayunk, $900.

A lot of ground southeast corner of Almond and Anthracite streets, $65.

No. 1521 North Sixteenth street, three-story brick, $500.

A building and lot of ground north side of Summer street, above Twenty-first, $400.

Dwelling and lot of ground on Salmon street, Bridesburg, $800.

Building No. 816 Judson street, $1750.

Dwelling No. 2129 Franklin street, $2500.

Building and lot of ground west side of Frankford road, above Norris, $2300.

Building and lot of ground north side of Ellsworth street, above Twentieth, $515.

Dwelling No. 1621 Milton street, $350.

Lot of ground northeast corner of Kensington avenue and Venango street, $50.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—MOTHERS and fathers whose sons were lost in the war, or who died after discharge of disease contracted in the service, are entitled to PENSIONS, if in any way dependent upon their sons for support. We recommend all who think they are entitled to call on ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, who will procure for them a Pension, or give any information, free of charge, relative to Back Pay, Bounty, Prize Money, etc.

FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Apprehensions of a Famine.

Harmony Between Denmark and Sweden

French Troops Leaving Rome.

Sheridan and the French Army.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Apprehensions of a Famine.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The presence of armies on the frontiers of France and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia have given rise to serious apprehensions of famine there. The *Opinion Nationale* of Paris says in this connection that in order to avoid imp